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FIVE CENTS A COPY

REDS ORGANIZE ARMY TO FIGHT AGAINST CHIANG

Cantonese Commander Said to Be in Precarious Position
—Battle Near Wuhan

CLASHES CONTINUE ALONG THE YANGTZE

Numerous Instances Reported of American and British Warships Firing on Snipers

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, April 25.—Important developments endangering Chiang Kai-shek's position are reported along the Yangtze. The Communists are moving troops toward Wuhan, where the "reds" and "whites" clashed Friday. The battle is continuing, both sides rushing up reinforcements, and a major engagement involving the future of the Nanking government is looming.

Moreover, the "reds" are moving troops from Kiangsi to Chekiang, threatening to cut off the "whites" communications with the south. The "reds" are organizing, arming and drilling a labor corps, intending to use laborers in conjunction with the anti-white drive.

Impartial observers point out that a "red" line extends from Hankow to Wuhan and the Chekiang border, placing Chiang's forces between the reds and Shangtungites, who, despite recent reverses, remain an important factor, particularly should the "reds" launch an attack against the "whites."

Chiang's generals at Shanghai maintain that Chiang's position is improving, nevertheless they are unable to explain the continued recruiting, also the dispatch of raw recruits to Nanking.

Sino-foreign clashes along the Yangtze continue. Numerous instances are reported of American and British warships firing on forts and snipers who attack passing steamers. The crossfire between Pukow and Nanking continues, frequently endangering the refugees aboard the steamers.

From Hankow an American lending party rescued three Americans, Standard Oil employees—J. Stan, R. Duxbury, and Capt. H. N. Burditt, master of the Standard Oil vessel Melito, following a dispute resulting in discontented laborers imprisoning the trio.

Red Peasant Outbreak Causes Chaos in Kiangsi

SHANGHAI, April 25 (P)—Chaos prevails outside the City of Swatow, in Kiangsi, following an outbreak of Red peasant troops who were aided by remnants of the army of Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang's soldiers are reported to have turned bandits.

Reports from Swatow say that the Red peasant troops slaughtered a number of Cantonese troops and former students of the Kuomintang. The Cantonese retaliated with fire, but the peasants eventually gained control. Many houses were burned.

The United States destroyer Peary was fired on yesterday near Kiangsi, on the Yangtze, about 125 miles east of Hankow. The source of the firing was not located and the warship did not return the fire.

Military Preparations

Three British warships, the Mantis, Keppler and Womby, engaged in an exchange of shots with Chinese troops on the south bank of the Yangtze near Chinkiang yesterday.

The warships let loose a heavy bombardment after they had been fired upon.

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HAS SAY IN TAX LAND SALE

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—A law whereby the owner of property under an irrigation district may specify what portion of his lands shall be sold for taxes if he is unable to meet the assessment, has been enacted in California.

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MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1927

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Smith Policy on Prohibition Demanded in New Open Letter

Clinton N. Howard Asks Potential Presidential Candidate to Reconcile Repeal of New York Dry Law With Defense of National Constitution

Another open letter has been written to Alfred E. Smith, this time asking the New York Governor as a potential presidential candidate, if he proposes to support all or parts of the United States Constitution, especially the Eighteenth Amendment, as faithfully and unequivocally as he says he would uphold the Constitutional guarantees of religious liberty. Clinton N. Howard, chairman of the United Committee for Law Enforcement, is the author of the letter.

Mr. Howard asks Governor Smith to help reconcile his record of avowed opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment and his attempts "to nullify and defy this part of the Constitution" with the oath which he must take to defend and maintain the Constitution in its entirety.

Repeal of State Dry Law After congratulating Mr. Smith upon his reply to the questions advanced by Charles C. Marshall concerning the possible conflict between the provisions of the Constitution and the polity of the Roman Catholic Church, and accepting the Governor's assurance that no power in the institutions of the Roman Catholic Church would interfere with him in supporting the law of the land, Mr. Howard says:

"It seems to me, however, that the very thing that has strengthened the 'red' line extends from Hankow to Wuhan and the Chekiang border, placing Chiang's forces between the reds and Shangtungites, who, despite recent reverses, remain an important factor, particularly should the 'reds' launch an attack against the 'whites'."

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To Meet Debt Payments

Payments on the foreign debt under the terms of the Paul-Lamont agreement, the terms stipulated to be constitutionally fulfilled. The Secretary, however, will be permitted to complete arrangements with domestic creditors for postponement of payments on domestic debts. Furthermore, it has been agreed to negotiate with Mexican banks which are creditors of the Government for extension of payments due next year.

President Calles ordered a reduction of at least 50,000,000 pesos (about \$20,000,000) in the year's budget. With all possible retrenchment in governmental expenditures, Señor Montes de Oca, who was appointed Secretary of the Treasury three months ago, showed his intention of following these instructions by issuing a statement in which he said that the decree might be considered as marking the inauguration of a régime of utmost economy, in which every foreign debt and obligation would be rigorously fulfilled and all unnecessary outlays eliminated.

The secretary is authorized, in order to raise revenues, to sell or mortgage such government property or real estate as he finds necessary. Although the Government considers church property as belonging to the state, it was stated authoritatively that this authorization cannot be construed as likely to affect church property.

Seeking Other Priests Having deported eight Mexican archbishops and bishops and executed a Roman Catholic priest on the charge that they were involved in the revolutionary movement, the government is engaged in seeking out other priests alleged to be implicated in the anti-government campaign.

Despite vehement denial by the Mexican Catholic authorities of all connection with the rebellion, the government places responsibility for the outbreaks on the episcopate, priests and some laymen.

Archbishop Pedro Vera Zúñiga, and Bishop José Maríquez Zarate, of Huajuapan, were put aboard a train bound for Laredo Friday night, shortly after a protest including Archbishop Morelos y del Rio, had left the country. Zarate has figured prominently in the conflict which began with the promulgation of the religious laws last summer. Following withdrawal of the priests from the churches as a protest against the laws, he was arrested, charged with engaging in subversive and rebellious activities, but was released after a period in jail.

Both actions appear to have received widespread public approval.

There is a feeling that rings among manufacturers are raising the cost of many commodities and unduly increasing living costs.

WHEAT POOL GROWS Special dispatches from Monterrey, in the State of Nuevo Leon, say the authorities have ordered the deportation of Archbishop Juan José Herrera Pino, of Monterrey. His whereabouts is not known and the police are endeavoring to locate him.

In well informed quarters it is believed that only five Roman Catholic prelates now remain in the country, among them Archbishop Orozco y Jimínez of Guadalajara, who is said to be in hiding in Jalisco.

TECH' TO SHOW LATEST SCIENCE WONDERS SOON

Frozen Mercury to Drive Nails for Curious Public at Open House There

with the American people in this regard has greatly weakened your claim to their support in another, and to make a more important consideration than the question of religious faith, which under our Constitution should never be an embarrassment to any presidential ambition, or barrier to any election in the gift of the American people.

"When you call our attention to the fact that you have taken an oath of office 10 times, each time having sworn to defend and maintain the Constitution of the United States, we are compelled to recall the unhappy fact that you have not only failed to maintain and defend that part of the Constitution known as the Eighteenth Amendment, but that you have

arranged unusual exhibits, many of

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 6)

20 Per Cent of Coeds Work Way at College

Bloomington, Ind.

ONE-FIFTH of the coeds at Indiana University are self-supporting, according to the employment bureau at the office of the dean of women. It was found the same number of seeds are working this semester as last, with about the same enrollment.

Of the women at DePauw University, 10 per cent are self-supporting, and at Butler, 30 per cent. The kinds of work found at Indiana University are day care of children, 30 cents an hour; staying with children at night, 10-15 cents an hour; mending or ironing, 20 cents an hour; housework, 30-35 cents an hour; typing and stenography, 35 cents an hour, and four hours' service a day for board and room.

Other possible fields are library work, tutoring, musical and art work.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 6)

Prize for Criticism of "Profits" Won by New Zealand Economist

Book Placed Blame for Restriction of Industrial Output on Inadequacy of Consumer Income—435 Essays Entered in World-Wide Contest

The \$5000 prize for the best adverse criticism of the book "Profits" which offers some rather startling conclusions about higher wages, lower prices and prosperity, has been awarded to R. W. Souter, lecturer in economics at the University of Otago, Dunedin, N. Z.

One of the judges gave first place, and two of them gave second place to Frederick Law Olmsted, landscape architect of Brooklyn, Mass.

The Pollock Foundation for Economic Research, which published the book written by William Trufant Foster, formerly president of Reed College, and Wadell Catchings, formerly head of several industrial concerns and now actively engaged in

banking, announced the following honorable mentions:

Alfred Ernest Bacon, Assistant University, Wolfville, N. S.; C. F. Wickenden, London, Eng.; Alvin H. Hansen, professor of economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Calvin R. Hoover, economics department, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; Carl Smith, Instructor in economics, Harvard University, Watertown, Mass.; Percival W. Martin, International Labor Office, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; and Victor Ivanovich Novoyarov, lecturer in currency and credit in the Polytechnic Institute, Leningrad, Russia.

The judges were: Owen D. Young of the General Electric Company, Allyn A. Young of Harvard University, and Wesley C. Mitchell of Columbia University.

A picture of conditions among the 100,000 flood refugees in the Mississippi River states was given today in terms

FLOOD PROBLEM ON MISSISSIPPI BEING SOLVED

Mr. Hoover Is in Charge at Memphis—Great Need of Supplies Reported

FOUR STATES HAVE SITUATION IN HAND

Refugees Housed in Box Cars—Motorboats Are Striving to Rescue Those Marooned

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 25 (P)—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, arrived today as President Coolidge's representative in the direction of flood relief work in the Mississippi Valley.

The judges were: Owen D. Young of the General Electric Company, Allyn A. Young of Harvard University, and Wesley C. Mitchell of Columbia University.

Fifty Universities Represented

There were 435 contestants. Essays were received from at least 50 universities, from 42 states, the District of Columbia and Alaska in this country, and 25 foreign countries. Among the writers were at least 40 authors of books on economics, at least 50 professors of economics, and at least 60 accountants, architects, bankers, editors, engineers, lawyers, statisticians and heads of business concerns. Included among them were some of the leading men in the field.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Governor Opens Campaign for Merchant Marine Library Books



Mr. Palmer Presents Copy of "Les Misérables" to Mrs. Barbara Winslow, Chairman of the Boston Committee. In the Group, Left to Right, Are Mrs. T. S. Brooks, Governor Palmer, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Stephen M. Walley, Charles F. Holden, Miss E. Kathleen Jones, Miss Eleanor Mason. In Back on Left, Mrs. L. McMichael.

RUNS ON BANKS CEASE IN JAPAN

Drastic Orders Issued to Assume Debt Payments—More Priests Deported

MEXICO CITY, April 25 (P)—Mexico's finances were in the hands of a financial dictator today. President Calles having issued a decree vesting full powers in Secretary of the Treasury Montes de Oca.

He receives complete authority to make radical changes in his department to save the Treasury from deficit, and to take drastic steps to assure the collection of all taxes, duties and revenues according to the Government's needs.

Payments on Banks Cease in Japan

YOKOHAMA, April 25 (P)—With the moratorium on foreign debts in effect, Tokyo bankers today declared that the Japanese financial panic was virtually at an end. No further loans from the banks are expected. The Bank of Japan is extending assistance without limit to the needy institutions and the public, reassured, is redepositing huge sums.

The Cabinet decided to extend the 21-day moratorium, declared last Friday, to all colonies except Formosa.

The moratorium apparently is not exciting the people, who are conducting business as usual, although there has been a tremendous drop in trade. All shops and stores remain open.

It is understood that the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the government which was in an excellent condition up to the time the banking crisis developed in mid-March.

Bankers are devoting their efforts toward minimizing its effects on trade

CHINESE LABOR CHIEF PROBLEM

Not Less Urgent Than Advance of Southern Army—Nationalist Discipline

By STANLEY HIGH

SHANGHAI (Special Correspondence)—In Shanghai, as elsewhere through central China, it is the problem of labor just as much as the possible advance of the southern army that provides an element of uncertainty in the political situation. In fact, so far as the Nationalist troops are concerned, there seems to be little cause for complaint in the occupied territory. According to the missionaries who have recently come from the contested valley, while a few unfortunate incidents marked the southern advance, the general opinion is one of decided commendation for the discipline and restraint of the Nationalists. It is to be regretted that the few cases where foreign property was molested have been made the basis for sensational cables to America, whereas the much more frequent illustrations of consideration for foreign life and property have been overlooked. Most of the returned missionaries were particularly outspoken in their assessment of the false impressions which these reports have made in America.

But labor represents a much more uncertain element than the army. The rigors of army discipline are lacking in the labor organizations. Propagandists have a free hand and those who constantly counsel vice

have concentrated their efforts upon the labor and farming groups. The result of this control of labor by the Communist extremists has been twofold.

Awakening of the Masses

In the first place, labor agitation has brought about what might be termed an over-night awakening of the masses of the people to the more pressing questions of politics and economics. By this is not meant that the average Chinese of the average village is, as yet, aware of the history that is being made about him. But in the larger centers and in the hinterland that surrounds those larger centers such an awareness is actually developing.

In conversation with a leading Chinese student of the industrial situation, a graduate of an English University and a Christian, he said: "For several years I have been in close contact with the laborers and the farmers in many parts of the country. Four years ago, there was scarcely no consciousness whatever of modern problems or their relationship to China. The development of the last three years has changed that to a remarkable degree. Now, in the tea shops of the workers here in Shanghai; in the inns of the rural districts surrounding the city and up through the cities of the Yangtze Valley, these same individuals are discussing politics and nationalism and questions of economics. Multitudes of posters—read to these men by educated friends; countless parades; street-corner harangues—all these things have combined to bring about this awakened concern."

Acceptance of Communism

If the zeal of these labor organizations has brought about this awakening, it has also directed these classes toward the acceptance of the Communist philosophy of the leaders.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Address: "Personalities and Policies of England," S. S. Ratcliffe, Women's Club, Sturte Hall, 7:45.

Opening of foreign work canvas, address by John H. Goldart, Y. M. C. A. New England Hotel Men's Exposition, Mechanics Building, continues through Saturday.

Address: "Revolutionizing Religion in Europe," Dr. W. E. Channing, Congregational Club, Kingsley Hall, 8:30.

Special meeting of the Boston School Committee, 15 Beacon Street, 8:30.

Address: "The Story of the Episcopal City Mission, Horticultural Hall, 6 to 10, continues tomorrow, 10 to 5.

Annual charity assembly of the Boston Friends, Union Bill Hotel, 8.

Address by William S. Youngman, State Treasurer, Wollaston Hall, 8.

Musical comedy, "The First Edition," auspices of the Fourth Estate Lodge, Fine Arts Theater, 8:15, repeated to

tomorrow evening.

Musical—Jordan Hall—Susan Williams, pianist, 8:15.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Comical—Free Stone in "Cris-Cross," 8:15.

Copley—"The Ghost Train," 8:30.

Shubert—"The Egg," 8:30.

Wellesley—"Yes, Yes, Yes," 8:15.

Majestic—"Picwick," 8:15.

Plymouth—"Jolana," 8:20.

St. James—"The Last of Mrs. Cheyney," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions

Mount of Fluids—Open daily, except

Monday, 10 to 4: Sunday, 10 to 5.

guidance through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 11. Paintings in the rooms of the Boston Art School, Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay

days Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

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Spring—Summer

FABRIC WEEK

have concentrated their efforts upon the labor and farming groups.

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ARMY TO FIGHT AGAINST CHIANG

(Continued from Page 1)

on and soon silenced the Chinese attack.

It was learned in a wireless message from Hankow that military preparations are under way on the outskirts of the city, ostensibly in anticipation of an attack by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the moderate section of the Kuomintang (Cantonese political party), who recently established a government at Nanking for the announced purpose of combatting the Communist influence.

Another Chinese leader, a man widely known in the United States, declared in this connection that "every patriotic Chinese can only support the effort to arouse our farmer-worker class. These people represent fully 80 per cent of China's population. The remaining 20 per cent, the long-gown class, has had its own way for a good many years. Our success in running China has not been too overwhelming. We are called upon to accept in partnership this great mass of the people. We propose to do just that. But we do not wish our partners, in the big task we have ahead, to be tainted, at the outset, with ideals and practices which are foreign to the character of the Chinese people."

It is exceedingly unlikely, however, that all of the farmer-worker class will be permitted to retain its Communist allegiance. The result, as many observers already predict, may be split both in the labor organizations and in the Kuomintang itself. The extreme left wing, in that case, would withdraw from the party and set up a new Communist group, actively backed by the Third International, and definitely set upon the disruption of the Kuomintang in order to establish its own supremacy. The right wing, which would probably carry with it a majority of the present members of the party, would thus represent Nationalism, without the taint of Moscow. The ultimate success of that moderate group would depend, doubtless, upon its own program for China and, quite as much, upon the support which it received from the powers.

Offers to Surrender

General Sun Chuan-fang, one of the northern commanders and original defenders of Nanking, has been offered to surrender to General Chiang. Gen. Sun is declared to be ready to retire to private life. His former commander, Gen. Li, is reported, has also been offered because various members of his staff are holding high posts in the Kuomintang. Sun is reported to be ready to retire to private life. His former commander, Gen. Li, is reported, has also been offered because various members of his staff are holding high posts in the Kuomintang.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday. Increasing clouds and rain Sunday. Increasing clouds and rain Monday. Increasing clouds and rain Tuesday. Increasing clouds and rain Wednesday.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Saturday. Increasing clouds and rain Sunday. Increasing clouds and rain Monday. Increasing clouds and rain Tuesday.

Northern New England: Increasing clouds and rain Sunday. Increasing clouds and rain Monday. Increasing clouds and rain Tuesday. Increasing clouds and rain Wednesday.

Midwest: Increasing clouds and rain Sunday. Increasing clouds and rain Monday. Increasing clouds and rain Tuesday. Increasing clouds and rain Wednesday.

West Coast: Increasing clouds and rain Sunday. Increasing clouds and rain Monday. Increasing clouds and rain Tuesday. Increasing clouds and rain Wednesday.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday, 8:10 a. m. Tuesday, 8:10 a. m.

Light air variable at 8:10 a. m.

CONTINENTAL BAKING PROFIT

Continental Baking reports for 15 weeks ended April 9 a net profit of \$1,250,000 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes and other charges.

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BRITISH LABOR BILL DEFENDED

Cabinet Ministers Start on Campaign Defending Trades Union Measure

By Wireless via Monitor Bureau via Post Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, April 25.—Ten Cabinet Ministers, the Earl of Birkenhead, the Marquess of Salisbury, Sir D. M. McGehee, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, L. C. M. S. Amery, William C. Bridgeman, Lord Eustace Percy, Sir L. Wetherington-Evans, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland and Sir John Gilmour, open the Government's campaign throughout Great Britain today in defense of the Trade Union Reform Bill, and will continue their speechmaking until the eve of the measure's second reading on May 2. They purpose countering Labor's attack upon this measure, which has become so heavy that all other considerations have had to give way.

The Government's position, as likely to be explained when Parliament reopens tomorrow is, that while refining amendments calculated to remove ambiguity or one-sidedness in the bill, there will be no concessions upon essentials. The Government thus stands by the declaration of Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, that "it is contrary to the whole conception of British justice that men should not be allowed to go about their lawful business without fear of molestation, either for themselves or their wives and families."

Labor, on the other hand proclaims in words equally uncompromising what the New Statesmen defend as the "moral right of trade unions to bring all possible forms of pressure, short of physical violence upon non-unionists" in the interest of collective bargaining.

The Liberals do not go so far but they support Labor in its opposition on the ground that the measure is not opportune and calculated to produce strife. A first-class issue is thus joined and will be fought to a finish.

The Conservatives are heartened by the reports from their constituencies, showing considerable support for the bill, especially by the workers' wives. Labor is equally confident as the measure has removed its own right and left wings, which were previously fighting apart. Until the trade bill debate commences next week in Parliament will be engaged in discussing the amendments to the budget moved by Liberal and Labor members who oppose Winston Churchill's changes in the tariff.

On Friday the Married Women's Employment Bill will be debated on the second reading. This is the measure introduced by Sir Robert Newman to prevent the refusal to employ women in the public service by reason only of their married status.

GOVERNMENT EXILES ITALIAN FREEMASON

Sentence of Five Years Imposed Without Trial

By Wireless via Post Telegraph from Halifax

ROME, April 25.—The sentence to the Zanfoni-Capello trial secured when the police arrested Donnino Torrigiani, until his dissolution in November, 1925, was Grand Master of Italian Freemasonry. After the discovery of the plot which led to the arrest of Zanfoni and Capello, Torrigiani was accused of being one of the accomplices, and charged with complicity in the plot, but was acquitted by the investigating magistrate for insufficient evi-

dence. Since then the police have kept close watch on Signor Torrigiani which was intensified at the beginning of the trial of Zanfoni a fortnight ago.

Throughout the trial several witnesses gave evidence to prove that Italian Freemasonry was really responsible for the plot, also that large sums of money were given and promised to bring about the fall of the Fascist Government by Italian Freemasonry. The Fascist newspapers insisted that action should be taken against the principal exponents of Italian Freemasonry so that Signor Torrigiani's arrest caused little surprise. When taken to prison Signor Torrigiani was informed that the provincial commission had unanimously decided to deport him for five years. He was accordingly taken the same day to an unknown place, where he will remain an exile. Signor Torrigiani's deportation is warmly approved by the whole Fascist press.

NATIONALISTS AND REDS CLASH

Disturbances Take Place at Essen—Big Gathering Planned for Berlin

By Wireless

BERLIN, April 25.—Several serious clashes between the Nationalists and the Communists and the Nationalists and the general public occurred at a Nationalist meeting at Essen. Adolf Hitler, once Germany's would-be Mussolini, was present and watched the parade of Nationalist organizations. These incidents gain importance when it is considered that the Nationalists have selected Berlin for the staging of a huge gathering on May 8.

Not less than 80,000 members of their organizations will arrive here in 35 special trains, while countless numbers will come in small detachments. The labor unions and Republican organizations have instructed their members to keep off streets in order to prevent disturbances, but the Communist Party is preparing a counter demonstration, for which purpose it asks the workers to fill the streets on May 8 and display red flags. It is generally apprehended that this may lead to unpleasant incidents, since whenever the Communists and Nationalists met in the past, serious clashes were the result. This however is unlikely, since the national front, when they use the "Berlin" slogan, is a pretext for maintaining their organization.

On the 8th the trial before the criminal court at Leipzig against two Communist organizations which were charged with having attempted to overthrow the republic last year, was adjourned. The Communists declared that they intended to protect their followers during the Bolsheviks.

It is generally acknowledged fact here, however, that the Communists thought they may cause many disturbances at the present time than the Nationalists who have more followers and better leaders than the Reds, as well as the approach of leading politicians.

INDIA TO FOLLOW COMMONS PROCEDURE

By Wireless via Post Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, April 25.—V. J. Patel, president of the Indian Legislative Assembly, has arrived in London for two months' visit in order to study the procedure of the House of Commons. In an interview he said:

"It is our desire to model our Legislative Assembly as far as possible on the lines of the House of Commons, in the belief that long experience has shown that the procedure of that elective assembly is a model on which younger bodies of the kind can best be based."

Mr. Patel is to visit Dublin and Belfast for a similar purpose before returning to India.

TAXATION COMMITTEE NAMED

WASHINGTON (P.)—The advisory board of the joint congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation will be composed of Prof. T. B. Adams of Yale University, A. A. Malin of New York, Thomas W. Price of Washington, and George O. May of New York, the chairman of the committee announced.

RHONE JOINED TO MARSEILLES

Gigantic Project Brought to Fruition by Opening of Five-Mile Tunnel

By Special Cable

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON PARIS, April 25.—President Doumerque inaugurated today at Marseilles the Rhone Canal, with the Rove Tunnel nearly five miles long joining the port with the vast lagoon, Etang de Berre and largely displacing Mediterranean shipping. This work is described as among the most audacious projects ever conceived. It is certainly a gigantic undertaking which is now realized. Etang has been the dream of 1000 years.

Marseilles has lost its foremost place which was long indisputable as European port, but it is hoped that it may now regain its leading position. The Rhone Canal measures 81 kilometers, and the subterranean port over seven kilometers. It is 60 feet wide and 50 feet high. The work has lasted 16 years. The tunnel is cut through the rock. But the underground passage, formidable as it is, constitutes only a small part of the gigantic task of joining Marseilles to the Rhone. Henceforward Marseilles will not only be a great maritime port, but also a great fluvial port like London, Hamburg and Antwerp.

The Mediterranean is connected with a network of European internal navigation and northern seas. What Germany succeeded in making the Danube, France, it is affirmed, can make of the Rhone. This official inauguration follows the actual opening of the canal. It is unquestionable that the province and France must find a new source of enrichment in the geographical transformation effected.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PLEASANT VIEW HOME

By Special Cable

THE Christian Science Pleasant View Home at Concord, New Hampshire, is rapidly approaching completion. The building will be ready for general inspection about the first of June for a period of two weeks. For the present it is necessary to request visitors not to enter the grounds or building until notice is given that the building is ready. This request is essential on account of the grading of the grounds and the finishing and furnishing of the building.

WARNS PARENTS OF CHILD'S PLAY

Motor Association Official Explains What "Playing in the Street" Means

By Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—With the return of spring-like weather to all parts of the country, encouraging the play of millions of children in especial responsibility is placed on the parents to pay closer attention to their child's outdoor activities, says a statement issued by the national headquarters of the American Automobile Association, in which an appeal is made to mothers and fathers to take a larger part in the reduction of traffic mishaps in which children are involved.

Children in certain districts, having no other place to play, will enter their tops, baseballs, marbles and other toys into the street, causing a traffic hazard. Co-operation by the parents in discouraging this practice will help tremendously, according to Rev. P. H. Henry, president of the A. A.

"Telling a youngster to keep out of the street is not enough," Mr. Henry says. "Even the most obedient child forgets, in its enthusiasm for baseball, rope skipping or some other form of play that the street is dangerous."

"The wise parent will go farther than merely telling the child not to play in the street. He or she will attempt to find an available safe play area, school playgrounds, of course, are available to thousands of youngsters. Many, however, are left unprovided for in this scheme, which is constantly being expanded."

"I am strongly opposed to an exchange of ambassadors with Turkey—that is, the countenancing of the present Turkish Government—until the Department of State at least, if not Turkey, agrees to make the ful-

TURCO-AMERICAN TREATY OPPOSED

Modus Vivendi Agreement Criticized at Armenian Press Bureau Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25.—Criticism of the modus vivendi agreement between the United States and Turkey was voiced at a meeting just held here under the auspices of the Armenian Press Bureau. The speakers were William H. King (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, W. George Smith, Charles D. Dunn, Minister to Germany, and Vahan Cardashian, who presided. Letters expressing regret at their inability to attend the meeting were received from the Rt. Rev. William Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, and David H. Miller, chairman of the American Committee opposed to the Lausanne Treaty.

Mr. King characterized the Lausanne Treaty as "an iniquitous compact" and declared that because of its character it was defeated. He criticized the State Department for signing a modus vivendi agreement with Armenia which would not effect the substance of the Lausanne Treaty.

It is felt that, in view of the probability of King Fund visiting England this summer, and the possibility of new negotiations between the Egyptian and British Governments, with a view to settling outstanding reserved points, it would be impossible for the Egyptian Government to find a better leader.

CANADIAN WEST TO BE REPRESENTED

Eastern Directors of National Railways to Be Replaced

OTTAWA, Ont., April 25 (Special)

The Dominion Government has at last consented to replace a number of the eastern directors of the Canadian National Railways board with representatives from the western provinces. K. A. Blatchford, Liberal member for East Edmonton, who has been pressing for such a change ever since the beginning of the last session of Parliament, states that Charles Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, has finally agreed to it.

On the 13 directors there are at present five from Quebec, four from Ontario and one each from Prince Edward, Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta have no representatives. The disparity of western as compared to eastern members seems unfair in view of the fact that of the total mileage of 21,064 nearly half, or 10,238 miles, are operated in the western region, with two directors, while the Atlantic region, with but 257 miles, also has two.

It should also be taken into account that the western lines in 1926 produced an operating profit of over \$10,000,000, while the Atlantic region showed an operating loss of \$4,700,000.

RIGHT OF EXPATRIATION

"No treaty with Turkey," he continued, "can ever be ratified until Turkey fulfills the Wilson award to Armenia and recognizes the right of expatriation to former subjects of Turkey."

Mr. Gerard said he knew the President had power to enter into agreements with foreign powers pending negotiation or ratification of a convention. "However," he continued, "I did not know he had the power to put into effect a modus vivendi by a mere exchange of diplomatic notes."

Mr. Blatchford said particularly of the rights and prerogatives of the Senate, if he believes that the employees of the State Department have the right to override an express judgment of the Senate."

EXCHANGE OF BREVETS OPPOSED

A letter was read from Bishop Manning, in which he said that "the proposed policy of our Government disregards the vital rights of the Armenians and ignores our solemn obligation to them."

"I am strongly opposed to an exchange of ambassadors with Turkey—that is, the countenancing of the present Turkish Government—until the Department of State at least, if not Turkey, agrees to make the ful-

filment of the Wilson award to Armenia, a condition precedent to the resumption of treaty relations with Turkey," he said.

Mr. Miller declared that "the rejection of the Lausanne Treaty is not an end but a beginning."

"It is, and ought to be, a lengthy, so far as the treaty is concerned. No attempt to do by indirection that which has constitutionally failed of accomplishment will prevail. The reasons for the rejection of the Lausanne Treaty should be the foundation of the future American policy."

SARWAT PASHA TO FORM CABINET

Political Crisis at End in Egypt—An Able Politician

By Wireless via Post Telegraph from Haifa

CAIRO, April 25.—The fact that Sarwat Pasha has accepted the task to form a new Cabinet means that the crisis to all intents and purposes is solved. Sarwat is the ablest and one of the most experienced Egyptian politicians who enjoys the confidence alike of the majority of his fellow countrymen and of the British Government.

Twice previously he has been Premier, and it was he who, on the Egyptian side, was chiefly concerned in the negotiations leading to the British recognition of Egypt's independence in 1922.

It is felt that, in view of the probability of King Fund visiting England this summer, and the possibility of new negotiations between the Egyptian and British Governments, with a view to settling outstanding reserved points, it would be impossible for the Egyptian Government to find a better leader.

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ALIENS FACE EMPLOYMENT LOSS BY TIGHTER IMMIGRATION LAW

**Mexican and Canadian Citizens Born Abroad
Must Have Visa to Enter—New Regulation**

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Department of Labor has again tightened the Immigration Act, and as a result thousands of residents in Canadian and Mexican border cities are faced with possible loss of work in the United States. The new regulation, dated April 1, to become effective June 1, is not directed at Canadians or Mexicans, but at residents of those countries who were born in Europe and elsewhere, and who live in border cities and cross the line to work in the United States.

The regulation will exclude many foreign-born laborers other than Canadians and Mexicans from crossing the border into the United States will be continued. The chief new provision is to put the resident of Canada, or Mexico who is not a native-born citizen of either of those countries under the quota system. A Greek who lives in Windsor, for instance, and who commutes to work in Detroit, must get a passport to enter the United States under the immigration quota. The rule, however, does not apply to those aliens who were admitted to Canada and Mexico prior to 1921.

WASHINGTON, April 25 (P)—A conference between Canada and the United States on the new American immigration regulations was asked by the Canadian legation Saturday in a note to the State Department.

SMITH POLICY ON PROHIBITION DEMANDED IN NEW OPEN LETTER

(Continued from Page 1)

used your power as the chief executive of the great State of New York, in every possible way, by word and by official act, to maintain and to defeat such constitutional provision, securing the repeal of a state enactment which was passed under the administration of your predecessor, in obedience to the mandate of the Federal Constitution to make it effective in operation within your own great State.

Guarantees of Religious Freedom

"We are assured in your reply that with other great Catholics you stand squarely in support of the provisions of the Constitution which guarantee religious freedom and equality, which leads us to ask what right you possess as chief magistrate of a great state, or would have as President of the United States, to use your high official position to nullify and defeat another part of the Constitution, which you have solemnly sworn to maintain and defend?"

"Are we not warranted in assuming that as President you would follow out the same disloyal policy, and elect to choose which part of the Constitution your solemn oath of office obligated you to maintain and defend? Is not this in relation to this part of the Constitution, what assurance have we that you would not continue to so disregard it, as chief magistrate of the Nation?"

"You win our admiration when you affirm your 'complete allegiance to the separation of church and state,' and accept 'complete religious liberty for individual and religious bodies as a principle of government,' and by quoting with entire approbation a high Catholic authority, that 'if religious freedom has been accepted and sworn to as a fundamental law in a Constitution, the obligation to show this tolerance is binding in conscience.'

"But this leads one to inquire, why is not this similar obligation upon one sworn to maintain and defend what has been accepted as a fundamental law in the Constitution, as defined by the Eighteenth Amendment, 'a binding in conscience' upon the chief magistrate sworn to 'maintain and defend' fundamental law, in a constitution?"

Duty Placed on States

"Can the American people trust any man in the Presidency, no matter what religious profession, whether Protestant, Catholic or Jew, who will discriminate in his sworn obligation in favor of the outlawed liquor traffic, regarded by millions as sacred a part of the Constitution as its guarantees of religious liberty, and its prohibition of laws respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof?"

"We are led to inquire, is one prohibition more binding upon the conscience of a chief magistrate than the other? In one instance the Constitution undertakes to say what Congress shall not do; and in the

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Cambridge Museum for Children, on Jarvis Street.

The usual exhibition will be open to the public on Friday afternoon and evening. A session for reports and papers will be in order at the museum on Friday evening. Saturday morning there will be a meeting for reports, election of officers and other business. Plans for summer meetings will be discussed. In the afternoon there will be opportunity to visit the University Museum, the Botanic Garden, where a new trail has been laid out.

DEMOCRATS ASK PARTY HARMONY

Seeking to Keep Prohibition and Religious Issue Out of Presidential Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Friends of Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York assembled at the Hotel Commodore, here, for the annual dinner of the National Democratic Club in honor of the memory of Thomas Jefferson, and renewed their allegiance to the Governor, signifying that neither the religious issue nor the wet and dry question should be permitted to enter the 1928 campaign and that the hope of the Democratic Party at the next presidential election rest upon solidarity and harmony.

James W. Gerard, formerly Ambassador to Germany, was toastmaster and the speakers were Representative Edgar Howard of Nebraska, who said that the corn belt is ready to accept any candidate provided he shows interest and sympathy with the agricultural section; Mrs. Carroll Miller of Pennsylvania, who supported Governor Smith's nomination at the 1924 Democratic convention, who confined her speech to a criticism of the present national administration; William H. King, United States Senator from Utah, and Mayor James J. Walker of New York.

Stand for Law Enforcement

Mr. King asserted that religion is not an issue and should not be permitted to enter into any discussion of the merits of a candidate. As for prohibition, he said, the Democratic Party should definitely refrain from making it an issue in 1928. "The Eighteenth Amendment is in effect," he said. "I voted against it. It is no longer an issue although the Republicans are trying to force it. We must bring about harmony in the party and adopt a platform upon which all factions can stand, a platform which will declare in favor of the enforcement of all laws equally and impartially and denounce bigotry and intolerance."

Mr. Gerard said the corn belt is to be Democratic stronghold and that it will be if positive assurance shall be given by the Democratic Party that it will, if placed in control, give to agriculture that same measure of federal fostering that has been given to manufacturing, public utilities and banking interests.

Farm Aid Program Urged

"The corn belt country does not ask for any advantage over any other legitimate interest or industry," he said, "but it does demand that agriculture be placed upon exact equality with all other interests for which federal legislation is enacted."

"To avoid the party disaster of 1924, the Democrats of the corn belt are seeking the most available standard bearer. We are not so much interested in names as in principles; we are not so much interested in the section from which he hails as we are to know that he is a loyal American citizen," Mr. Howard concluded.

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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

HUNGARIAN AND CZECH SIGN FIRST COMMERCIAL TREATY

General Part Is Based on the Most-Favored-Nation Clause, Regulating Mutual Exchange of Goods Between Nations

BUDAPEST (Special Correspondence)—Signing of the first Hungarian-Czechoslovak Commercial Treaty is regarded here as one of the most valuable stones in the bridge of peace which is being set up between these two countries.

The way has been long. It was obvious from 1918 that a commercial treaty between Hungary and Czechoslovakia would be necessary and beneficial to both states. They both were parts of that economic unit, Austria-Hungary, before the war, and the agriculture of Hungary and the industry of Czechoslovakia were interdependent. After the war, each state set about to be independent: The Hungarians, for example, constructed textile factories and the Czechoslovaks flour mills. The political estrangement, mutual suspicion and dislike, contributed to exaggerate the commercial differences.

Negotiations Begun

Negotiations leading to this commercial treaty were not set on foot until December of 1924. It was then on the initiative of the Hungarian Government. Discussions were broken off in August of the following year, on the eve of the Czechoslovak parliamentary elections. It was foreseen that the Czech Agrarians would probably wield the power in the new Parliament and that they would not consent to the basis on which the negotiations were being conducted hitherto.

The result of the elections was that the Agrarians obtained the upper hand and saw almost immediately the passing of a measure, in the form of an amendment to the customs tariff, drawing up a so-called two-column tariff, that is, one containing maximum and minimum tariff items. In any future parleys regarding commercial treaties the Government was to be bound by law not to make concessions below the minimum tariff on any articles. This was in the spring of 1925. It almost led to a war between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, for it placed 80 per cent of all Hungarian exports to Czechoslovakia under the minimum tariff.

Negotiations were, however, proceeded with in July, 1926. Some way had to be found out of the difficulty, or, since there was no treaty between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Hungarian agricultural products would have been subject to the new maximum tariff, and it has been seen that this would certainly have provoked reprisals on the part of the Hungarian Government. This danger was averted by a provisional treaty, which came into force on Sept. 1, 1926, based on the most-favored-nation clause. The treaty proper has been signed, leaving both parties probably a little dissatisfied, but at least to the relief of all. It is in the nature of a diplomatic accomplishment. The trade restlessness between the states should be quieted and the extent of the trade itself augmented as a result.

Mutual Exchange

The general part of this treaty is based on the most-favored-nation clause, regulating all questions with regard to the mutual exchange of goods between Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The first annex of this treaty contains the tariff reductions accorded by both sides. The Hungarians had to accept the minimum tariffs, which, so they say, bear heavily on their agricultural produce, and required a great sacrifice on their part to accept. The Czechs were adamant and could not go below their minimum tariff.

The Hungarians obtained, nevertheless, concessions on more than 30 items of export, among which were: grapes, fruit, vegetables, sheep, horses, mineral waters, lime, cement, lignite and potash. They believed, however, that these concessions would hardly meet the situation created by being forced to accept the minimum tariff for 80 per cent of the exports. The Hungarian Government, therefore, had a clause inserted providing a way for revising the treaty in case the minimum tariffs should prove too heavy a charge.

Czechs Ask Reductions

The Czechs asked for reductions on more than 200 items of the Hungarian customs tariff. Their demands appear to have received from the Hungarian point of view generous treatment. A considerably lower tariff will apply to a large number of items, among which are: ham, coal, wood, certain chemical products, furniture, paper goods, textiles, shoes, gloves, glassware, rails, locomotives, steam and gas turbines, agricultural machinery, tools, and toys. Hungarian economists will tell you that these concessions are all the more important for Czechoslovakia, as the favorable balance of trade in the exchange of goods is on the Czech side, their exports to Hungary being of greater value than those of Hungary to Czechoslovakia.

Of far more intrinsic value is the mere signing of this commercial treaty between Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

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standing between the women of the East and of the West it was decided to send two women delegates, an American and a Frenchwoman, to China. Decisions were taken in regard to the direction of the conference. At the request of the French committee, the delegates drew up a memorandum protesting against the project of the French law to mobilize women in case of war.

GREAT PROGRESS SEEN IN GERMANY

Recovery From War Depression Is Described by a British Writer

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Germany's remarkable recovery from war depression is described in a weighty report issued by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. This report is by an expert and contains conclusions reached in a tour through Westphalia, Hanover, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Hessen, the Rhine Province, and Thuringen.

"Steady plodding work" the writer says, "is the order of the day. On the earlier visits it was painfully evident that the standard of living and general comfort had been greatly lowered but each visit showed that there was a fixed determination to get back to a higher standard and this is being gradually achieved.

"Much of the levity and light-hearted mode of living so prominent on the earlier visits has disappeared. The spirit of enterprise and will to improve and advance in industry is prominent."

The writer sees no prospect of Germany's adhering effectively to the Washington eight-hour day agreement. Referring to the textile industry, he says: "I found 54, 55 and 57 and even 59 hours per week being worked even in first-class establishments possessing up-to-date machinery in their particular branch."

"An interesting fact was that in several instances it had been put to a vote of the work-people whether 48 hours or the longer hours should be worked and in each case I inquired into the work-people decided for the longer hours."

Much the same applies to the railways. "A railwayman told me," he says, "that nine hours was a day's work and he complained that this was actual train duty and that no allowance was made for time away from the train when away from his home."

Mills, towns, and villages all show remarkable extensions of improvements compared with pre-war days.

The great increase in capital, "I found," the writer insists, when English firms granted credits of 5 per cent and 6 per cent where the German bankers would charge 8 per cent, and 9 per cent and even more." He adds the opinion that "there is little risk in giving credit in general to the old established pre-war firms."

NEW FREIGHT SERVICE
VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Arrangement of a freight service between Vancouver and Lisbon and Oporto, Port, is announced by the Empire Shipping Company, Ltd. The service will be by way of transshipment at Genoa, Italy, from ships of the Navagazione Libera Triestina. In steamship circles it is stated that increasing demands for passenger accommodation to the Mediterranean by way of the Panama Canal will make it necessary to provide more accommodation on ships.

WOMEN DELEGATES CONVENE AT LIEGE

BRUSSELS (Special Correspondence)—The executive committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom recently met at Liege. Sixteen delegates from 10 European and American countries were present.

The committee was particularly interested in the Chinese question and the situation in Mexico and Nicaragua. The American section of the international league has already sent a woman delegate to Mexico to study the question on the spot. In order to bring about a better understanding between the two countries, the executive committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom recently met at Liege. Sixteen delegates from 10 European and American countries were present.

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Museum of Fine Arts BOSTON

CONCERT

Tuesday, April 26, at 8 p. m.

by 33 members of the

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

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BOSTON-LONDON CABLE TO OPEN

First Direct Link to Be
Inaugurated at Trade
Conference May 10

Simultaneously with the opening of the fifth New England Foreign Trade Conference, May 10, under auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the New England Export Club, the direct cable from Boston to London will be opened. Announcement of the inaugural of the new cable service was made today by the chamber.

First messages to go over the cable will be greetings, sent from a specially installed station in the chamber quarters, by the Western Union Company, starting at 10 a. m., May 10. This will be the first time, it is said, that any American city on the Atlantic seaboard, other than New York, will have direct cable transmission to Europe. Automatic connections can be made to Paris and

Berlin, as well as other European trading centers, it is pointed out.

State and city officials will be present at the opening of the service, to send and receive messages from similar officials abroad, and also to welcome delegations to the Foreign Trade Commission.

Practical sales representatives from New England will be present at the conference, to give the benefit of their experience in selling goods in foreign countries, to the end that New England's foreign trade may be expanded.

Discussions are planned to be held in two groups, devoted to countries, the morning session covering Canada, Cuba and Mexico. The afternoon period is to cover the River Plate district, Brazil and Australia. In the evening, Victor M. Cutler, president of the New England Export Club and the United Fruit Company, will preside at a dinner conference, at which speakers of national reputation will speak.

All those who are to speak at the entire conference, have recently returned from foreign fields and have acquired the latest information that is expected to assist New England exporters.

The conference last year was a two-day affair and attracted several hundred delegates from all over New England. This year, it has been decided to confine the meeting to one day.

Music in Boston

Stravinsky's Octet

Stravinsky's Octet for wind instruments was distinctly the event of the thirty-seventh concert of the Flute Players Club at the Boston Art Club yesterday. Georges Migot, with a Quartet, had presumably his first hearing hereabouts, and Schubert's Octet was almost a revival. But the music of these two was amiable and provocative.

Whereas the Flute Club and the old master soon came to the end of their chosen instrumental palettes and inevitably subsided into a monotony of color, the Russian, with a bolder choice of instruments, remained vivid and various to the end.

A trombone, a bass trombone and two bassoons gave him a glowing depth of bass. Two trumpets gave him brilliance and point. A clarinet and flute gave him a softer sheen for contrast. From this promising combination, Stravinsky built a music of rich and mellow sonority, shot through with gleams of light. It is a music of bold vigor, and with the composer's characteristic rhythmic regularities attains a whiplike incisiveness and bite. The counterpoint moves with a willful independence which from another composer might produce a sense of confusion. But never for a moment from this one. However much the discourse may bristle with improprieties, it always remains crystal clear and tonally rich, by virtue of the uncanny skill of the instrumentation.

This gentleman was ever apologetic about his innovations (which we very much doubt), but certainly was not so here. This music of stony voices uses no gentle coquetry, but plunges headlong through its narrow channel. His economy brings clarity, and his deeds stand forth, violent, shameless—and intriguing. The composer's fine mastery was accentuated yesterday by the accurate and sonorous performance of an illustrious group of musicians, under the precise beat of Richard Burgh.

In an amusing contrast to Stravinsky's bass, so solidly planted in the earth, Migot's Quartet, for flute, violin, clarinet and harp had no bass at all. Perhaps he thought to make his piece take flight by giving it nothing to even stand on. But it hovered rather than soared—lacking feet it also lacked wings. Five movements were a strain upon this wraithlike combination (in which the violin was muted much of the time). Suspicions were soon confirmed that we had with us still another Parisian "salon" composer, deeply indebted to Debussy. Music of delicate dalliance, it meandered innocuously, skimming the surface of beauty, and faring very well indeed in the musically hands of Messrs. Elcous, Laurent, Hamelin and B. Zighera.

Franz Schubert, a hundred years ago, did not approach the form of the octet after with revolutionaries in intent. Very likely he was not over-enthusiastic about the combination of strings, bassoon, horn, and clarinet. In those days, each instrument could not gambol freely, according to its particular nature, but must "fit in" in rather pedestrian fashion. The inevitable result was a one-handed, or let us say "short-winged" orchestra. Schubert used good musical ideas, but he did not waste his best ones on this medium. The slow movement had melodic charm, but not enough to justify its length. The scherzo was simple, delightful—a popular success. Rhythms and turns of phrase in the last two movements seemed to suggest Beethoven's sixth and seventh Symphonies. To detect "influences" so long ago is interesting.

Roland Hayes

Returning to Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon for his third concert here this season, Roland Hayes, tenor, made his last Boston appearance before beginning his projected tour of a year and a half. To this "farewell" concert Mr. Hayes drew a very large audience which overflowed to the stage itself and down the long side aisles where many stood throughout the afternoon. His program followed accustomed grooves, except that it omitted the French music in which the singer excels. A group of songs from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries came first, J. W. Franck's "Sei nur still," Purcell's "Would You Gain," and Caccini's "Amarilli." Then German lieder, music of Schubert and Schumann which Mr. Hayes weaves and fashions into patterns of sheer loveliness. As third group came songs with English texts, and finally the Negro spirituals, through which both singer and music seem transformed.

If Mr. Hayes's progress is sold, vary from established outlines, neither does his singing. Almost invariably, the first few songs are mere introduction to subsequent music. Hearing him for the first time, a listener might wonder at the tremendous popularity which he enjoys. There is nothing spectacular about voice or presence or manner. Admittedly, he achieves a fine blending of the musical elements and the atmosphere of each song, but the placid music of his early choice gives little intimation of the power brought to bear on other works. From the first group, one might not easily have anticipated the revelation in three songs of Schubert: the somber depths of "The Youth at the Spring," the exquisite grace and fancifulness of "The Youth at the Spring," the stark drama outlined in "Love Has Lied." Next came the dreamlike spell of "The Nut Tree" and the emotional impact of "In Dreams I Fall a-Waking," both by Schumanns, have been foreseen.

Mr. Hayes's skill, with English texts is now proverbial, while the magic he works on the simple spirituals of his own race is little short of wondrous. But always, Mr. Hayes begins by making a slight impression, and then builds his work cumulatively. Perhaps in this lies the secret of his success. To hear a Hayes recital is to come away with the feeling that a great singer has most surprisingly disclosed himself. And apparently no matter how many times Roland Hayes is heard, he still remains a "discovery."

C. S.

HOMEWORK OPPPOSED BY SCHOOL STUDENTS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 25 (P)—Springfield high school students oppose homework but favor an extension of the school day, according to a vote taken among members of the school debating society. The question, "Resolved, that the length of the school day be extended to 4 o'clock and that no homework be required," elicited a vote of 275 to 107 in favor and 107 against.

RECEPTION HELD BY UNITARIANS

Public Inspection of New
Headquarters to Last
Until Thursday

Public reception and inspection of the new headquarters building of the American Unitarian Association and allied societies at 25 Beacon Street continue this afternoon and evening and until Thursday. Unitarians from many cities and towns in the United States attended the exercises in the Arlington Street Church yesterday, where speakers declared temporal uses of the church should be emblematic of its dedication to spiritual advancement and service of mankind.

The Rev. Dr. Francis G. Peabody, professor emeritus Harvard University, and Percy W. Gardner of Providence, president of the Unitarian Lyceum, were the speakers at the exercises. The Rev. Minot Simons, pastor of All Souls' Church, New York, read the prayer of dedication and the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Elliot, president of the American Unitarian Association, read scriptural selections. B. L. Whelpley, organist, played several appropriate selections.

Conduct Brief Services

The Rev. George F. Patterson and the Rev. Louis C. Cornish conducted brief services for the occupants of the new Unitarian headquarters building in the reception room previous to the public ceremonial.

Professor Peabody spoke of "The Call of the Present Age to the Unitarian Churches" stressing the issues

which confront religious teaching today. "They represent" he said, "a demand, at any cost, for reality, and a refusal to be satisfied with what is not veritable and real.

The call of the present age is to turn from the last of the age to the more vital task of saving the soul of the modern world. Young people today do not ask to have religion come down to them unbelief, but to have themselves lifted up toward a rational faith; and every attempt to popularize religion by minimizing it, or secularizing it, though it may provide a temporary sensation, only encourages the modern mind in its indifference or denial. The call of the present age is for a new accession of spiritual religion, and in that unity of the spirit is the only bond of peace."

Talks on "Girders of Service"

Mr. Gardner said: "Whether we dedicate a building of brick and steel to be devoted to the machinery of administration, or a building which shall become a laboratory of the spirit, a powerhouse of service, a beacon of religious liberty, depends upon you, and upon all the other men and women throughout this land who count themselves among our fellowship."

"But on this occasion let me remind you that a church is not a building, nor is it the clergyman who guides its destiny. A denomination is not a denominational headquarters, nor a group of executives. Perfect spires may point heavenward, but they point in vain unless they are the center of body of consecrated men and women giving their lives that the spire may stand."

"All the art and skill embedded in this structure, all of the endeavor of our leaders, will be as nothing unless with the dedication of this new building we rededicate our lives to the cause of liberal religion."

Mr. Fondacaro continued the program with two sixteenth-century piano pieces arranged by Respighi, "Siciliana" and "Gardiane." His speech is agreeable and he does not attempt to modernize this music by the employment of pianistic tricks.

Songs by Caccini, Falconieri, Monteverdi and Cavalli stood next on the program and were sung with a nice regard for the antique flavor of the melodies, although why Mme. di Pea should have completed the "Aria, arie" of Cavalli with one sentence in English is not quite clear to the present reviewer. It was an incongruous touch to an otherwise delightful performance.

Mr. Fondacaro followed with Scarlatti, Durante and Pergolesi, followed by Mr. Fondacaro in a Spanish "Gavotte" introducing the group of moderns, which included the "Ave Maria" from Verdi's "Otello"; piano pieces by Malipiero, Casella and Martucci, and to close, some songs by Tedesco, Pizzetti, Respighi and Malipiero.

Mme. di Pea has the faculty for re-creating the atmosphere of the period to which her songs belong. Her voice is pure and of an enticing sweetness.

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CHAMBER TO ELECT 10 DIRECTORS MAY 17

Eight Nominated for Three
Years, Two for One Year

Ten nominations for directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to be voted upon at the annual election May 17, have been named by the committee of which Victor M. Cutler is chairman. The directors to be elected are to fill the places of those whose terms expire. Eight have been nominated for a term of three years and two for a term of one year.

For three years, the following have been nominated: Robert D. Brewer of the Provident Institution for Savings; Walter S. Bucklin of the National Shawmut Bank; Edwin C. Johnson of H. A. Johnson Company; George B. Johnson of the R. H. White Company; Gifford LeClear of Denmore; David E. Moers of Conrad & Co.; Bowen Tufts of C. D. Parker & Co.; Inc.; bankers; Henry Whitmore of Meredith & Grew, real estate.

Two nominations to serve a one-year term are: Philip Stockton of the Old Colony Trust Company, and Edwin Webster of Stone & Webster. Following the election of directors, May 17, the newly elected board of directors will meet for election or re-election of a president and other officers of the chamber.

ACTORS TO ATTEND CUSHMAN BENEFIT

Hope to Open Club for Stage
Folk Here by Next Fall

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stone and Miss Dorothy Stone of "Cris Cross" will attend an entertainment at the Copley-Plaza tomorrow afternoon for the benefit of the Charlotte Cushman Club. Miss Beatrice Little, Charles Winninger, Donald Brian and Herbert Correll will also be present. Another entertainment will be given.

Activities of the club next season include eight receptions, one a month, for theatrical folk. It is expected to open the club in the fall.

The club is intended to provide for the smaller salaried woman of the stage a home where she can live comfortably for a moderate sum, with meals to suit her unusual hours of work. Actors and actresses are interested in the club, one of which has been operating successfully in Philadelphia for the last 18 years and another in Chicago for two years.

Mme. di Pea endowed her program with a distinguished title, "Songs Across the Centuries," a very pretty concert yet somewhat misleading, since with the exception of the fourth, the songs were representative of none save the successive periods in the development of Italian prosody. Surely, in reviewing the countless number of "songs" across the centuries, Mme. di Pea could not consistently overlook the charming French of "Auhasin" and "Nicollette" or the old English "Lament" of Anne Boleyn, to mention at random two unfamiliar yet interesting songs.

C. S.

MASON'S LAY TEMPLE STONE

About 25,000 Persons See
the Ceremonies Held at
Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25 (Special)—William L. Sweet, Most Worshipful Grand Master officiated yesterday afternoon at the laying of the corner stone of the Marble Masonic Temple before an outdoor audience estimated by the police at 25,000. The oration of the day, by Chester W. Barrows, Associate Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, was an appeal for individuality in service, which, the speaker pointed out, is a tenet of the institution of Masonry.

A party of 40 blue lodges and seven commanderies in which there were 7000 men in line, preceded the ceremonies. Providence Chapter of the Order of De Molay and its band participated in this parade.

At the close of the exercises di

visions of the parade marched to six different churches where services appropriate to Masonic Sunday were conducted.

Justice Barrows, picturing the unrest of the generation, said: "All about us lie opportunities for service. We need no unwillingness to find them. The herd instinct is being used. Institutions are created for private interests. Seeds of discord are being widely sown and large groups struggle with each other for power. Successful operation of democracy may require compromises, but that ought never to be applied on matters of principle."

The corner stone crypt contains numerous documents of historic interest in State, Nation and Masonry. The building, the foundation for which is well advanced, will be reared on an elevation with the State House, across Francis Street from the structure. It will cost approximately \$3,000,000, and there will be scarcely a Mason in the State who will not share in contributions to its building.

All of the higher Masonic bodies of the jurisdiction will be quartered in the temple, a eight-story structure, containing a large public auditorium and smaller auditoriums, drill halls and lodge rooms.

Boston Grass Wins Over Beans to Regret of Boston Hotel Man

Louis La Franche of the Victoria Planned to Show Visiting Hotel Men the Real Article in Public Baking on Copley Square Green—Mayor Says No

Irish and Austrian china are still counted practicable. But here in the United States, hotel men agree, china, as well as silver of plain patterns which can be kept in good condition with a minimum of labor, are required. Many exhibits of hotel and club china and of silver in new, plain patterns are on view.

Tomorrow is appointed as joint "Maine Day" and "Women's Day." The salon of culinary art, with judges by commercial bakers, will be open in Department B, Exhibition Hall in the afternoon, and in the evening, Percy A. Brigham will lecture on "Summer Trails on Mount and Meadow."

**JAIL FOR LIQUOR
BUYERS IS URGED**
Methodists Close Conference
at West Somerville

Ministerial appointments and transfers within the New England Methodist Episcopal area were the chief business before the closing session of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which continued today in the College Avenue Church, West Somerville. These will number about 300. The announcement is awaited with more than usual interest as it is expected to indicate future policies of the episcopacy, either in making its appointments as formerly, without consulting local communities, or as working in co-operation with their expressed desires.

Dr. Clarence T. Wilson general secretary of the Methodist board of temperance, prohibition and public morals, addressing the conference, advocated jail sentences for buyers as well as sellers of intoxicating liquor, deportation of convicted alien bootleggers, relentless padlock regulations and State support of federal enforcement.

The exhibition itself, in Mechanics Building, is an unusually well-rounded presentation of the furnishings and apparatus which make hotels modern. It is apparent, having something to sell—and in most instances, and according to the hotel pattern of a modern day, it is something eminently worthy of consideration—and their representatives intend that the selling shall be made attractive. Thus, with knowledge that representatives of the best hotels, and the most astute managers and staff members, cannot fail to acquire new and helpful hints from arrangements of apparatus and accommodations to the central theme of proferring hospitality, the commercial exhibits traverse the increasingly varied range of requirements in modern hotel service departments.

Linen Holds Important Place
Hotel linens have an important place among the exhibits. One purveyor sets forth in his exhibit that in 1914 cotton towels of a certain size were sold at 90 cents per dozen. In 1917 the same towel had increased to \$1.35 a dozen. In 1927 the same towel costs \$1.45 per dozen. All these towels were of war cotton. War cotton was in 1914 \$1.30 per pound. In 1917 it was \$1.35 per pound. In 1927 it was \$1.40 per pound. The reason for the apparent inconsistency lies in the increased cost of production.

Naturally much interest is centered in the varieties and types of table equipment shown. The mode now, gauged by preference of guests for light table, was the introduction of mechanical dish washing and drying apparatus, have necessitated devising a vitrified china which would be at once attractive and withstand hard wear. In other countries England.

At present a committee of students, in co-operation with the administration, is considering new rules to go into effect this spring, but as yet no definite arrangement has been made. On the week-end of May 7 Phi Sigma Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi, and Kappa Alpha will entertain, while on the following week-end nine other houses and the Commons Club will hold parties.

HOUSE PARTIES IN CONTROVERSY

Williams Fraternities Oppose
Elimination Plan

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 25 (Special)—Despite the recent agitation by the administration to do away with house parties altogether at Williams College, all but two of the 15 fraternities have made arrangements to entertain either on the week-end of May 7 or 14. Last year the same trouble arose but the Student Council drew up a new set of rules which were accepted by the undergraduates and the faculty.

ACTIVE FOREST WEEK PROGRAM GOES ON AIR TO SAVE TIMBER

Nation-Wide Movement Seeks to Point Way to Conserve Forests—Massachusetts Joins in With Week of Effort—Ends Arbor Day

A series of 13 radio talks, the first of which was given yesterday and the second of which will be on the air tonight, is part of the Massachusetts program in observance of American Forest Week, which under proclamations by President Coolidge and Governor Fuller began yesterday and will close in this State with the celebration of Arbor and Bird Day Saturday.

The program of forestry talks, which began with a 10-minute address by R. T. Fisher, director of the Harvard Forest, on "How to Make Woodlands Pay," over Station WNAC, Boston, yesterday, was given out today by Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association and chairman of the Forest Week Committee. It follows:

Program of Forestry Talks

Monday—WBET, Boston, 7:50-8 p. m., U. M. Carlton, Lumber Club of Boston, "The Timber Shortage as Forecasted by Lumber Prices."

Tuesday—WBET, Boston, 7:30-8 p. m., Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, "Paul Bunyan Jr. and Town Forests."

Wednesday—WNAC, 10:30-10:40 a. m., Mrs. Myron Davis Jr., chairman of conservation and natural resources, Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, "A Plea for the Forest Trees."

WBZ, Boston, 8:10-8:15, Elwood Wilson, forester, Massachusetts Forestry Association, "Forestry in Relation to History."

WBZ, Springfield, 7:25-7:30, E. H. Thompson, president, Federal Land Bank, Springfield, "Financing Farm Forestry."

Wednesday—WBZA, 5:55-6 p. m., William C. Adams, director, division of fish and game, "Forests in Relation to Fish and Game."

WBZ, Worcester, 7:50-8 p. m., A. L. Baxley, state commissioner of conservation, "The Forest Situation in Massachusetts."

WTAG, Worcester, 7:50-8 p. m., A. C. Cline, assistant director, Harvard Forest, "The Practical Side of Forest Research."

Saturday—WNAC, 11:11-10 a. m., Carl C. Perry, agent, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, "Combating the White Pine Blister Rust."

Plant Trees Arbor Day

In addition to these talks a feature of Forest Week will be the planting of trees with Arbor Day exercises in a number of the towns

and cities, especially those which have town forests. Most of these ceremonies will take place Friday and Saturday.

The Forest Week observance is being led by a State committee of 30 members representing State departments and a score of organizations. This committee is spreading information as to how the public can join in the protection of existing woodlands from fire and the extension of these woodlands by reforestation.

The American Forest Week Committee looks to Massachusetts to carry out one of the most enthusiastic and energetic Forest Week programs of any state engaging in this nation-wide movement, according to a statement received by Mr. Reynolds.

With 3,000,000 acres of land better suited to growing trees than anything else, Massachusetts nevertheless relies on other states for nine-tenths of its lumber, the national committee points out and for this reason expects that the annual call to all citizens to take part in improving forest conditions will be of particular interest here.

Forest Products Increase

Massachusetts is potentially a large producer of forest products, woodsmen say, and the value of the State's lumber and forest products has been gradually increasing through the last 20 years, gaining from \$4,903,000 in 1905 to \$5,153,000 in 1925. Nearly three-fifths of the State's land area, according to foresters, is more capable from a practical standpoint of bearing trees than any other crop.

The experiment being conducted by the State and Federal Governments and the Massachusetts Forestry Association in the prevention of forest fires on Cape Cod by educational methods is showing its worth, as evidence from reports of recent forest fires, Mr. Reynolds said yesterday. The Cape Cod experimental district, consisting of the towns of Barnstable, Bourne, Falmouth, Mashpee, Sandwich and Yarmouth, was established in 1925. In the first three weeks of this month 20 fires were reported, which is better than the figures for preceding years, even though the conditions in 1927 have been the worst in history. Only one serious fire occurred in Mashpee, but in the other towns the amount of damage done was small.

The total area burned in 1925 amounted to 3617 acres, as compared with the average of 7000. The cost of the work totaled \$12,450, an increase of 26 per cent above the average, but there was a reduction in the acreage burned of about 60 per cent representing a large money saving.

Governor Urges All to Observe Forest Week, Bird and Arbor Day

Governor Fuller designated this week to be American Forest Week and designated Saturday as Arbor and Bird Day in the proclamation which follows:

"April is Arbor Day month.

"The love of nature, which is inherent in man, never finds worthier expression than in the love of trees. We plant orchards for gain, forests for timber resources, but shade trees are planted for beauty and for refreshment of man. When a new town is laid out, the planting of shade trees should be one of the essential requirements. The most important, a considerable expense, is one planned, that contributes for years to come to the value and beauty of our towns and cities. The planting of trees costs more in time and trouble and foresight than in money, all of which adds to their value. The magnificent elms that shade our streets in Massachusetts are a tribute to the good taste and good sense of past generations. Had these trees voices, what could they tell us of the history of past generations, as enacted beneath their spreading branches. To them the life of man is fleeting. They are hoary with age. They command our admiration and reverence. They have been silent witnesses of the past, and will stand, eloquent though mute, witnesses of the good judgment of our forefathers, long since departed."

"The object of the movement is to impress upon the boys and through them on their companions the necessity of exercising care while in the open."

BOSTON SOCIAL UNION HELPS MUSIC PUPILS

Talk by Mrs. Schenck and Program Arranged

Mrs. Janet D. Schenck, chairman of the music division, National Federation of Settlements, is to speak at the home of Mrs. Charles H. Bond, 125 Commonwealth Avenue, next Wednesday at 4 p. m. The meeting is sponsored by the music committee of the Boston Social Union. Mrs. Schenck is director of the Neighborhood Music School, New York City, and author of "Music, Youth and Opportunity."

"In practically every undertaking we find the lumber we secured from the forests. Transportation on land and sea and in the air calls for lumber. In our homes, offices and factories, lumber is used and is necessary in their construction. The daily papers we read and cast aside come from some monarch of the forest. In countless ways we are dependent upon the harvests of the forests for our daily comfort and convenience."

"In the interests of the conservation of our trees and forests and the protection of our song birds as attractive in their field, meadow, and woodland habitat, I hereby set apart Saturday, April 30, as Arbor and Bird Day, and the week beginning April 24 as American Forest Week."

"As in ancient days fire is still one of the greatest enemies of the forest, and I urge upon you in this Forest Week that special attention be given to instruction and warning concerning the careless use of fire. One of the most strenuous of the campaigns we must wage is that against the careless disposal of lighted cigarettes, matches, and matches."

"The forested areas of this State must also be kept intact, and all reasonable means used to increase it when possible. This may be done by use of careful silvicultural methods in lumbering or by judicious reforestation. We recommend this work to Boy and Girl Scouts, women's clubs, granges, farmers and landowners in general."

GOVERNOR FULLER SIGNS 23 MEASURES

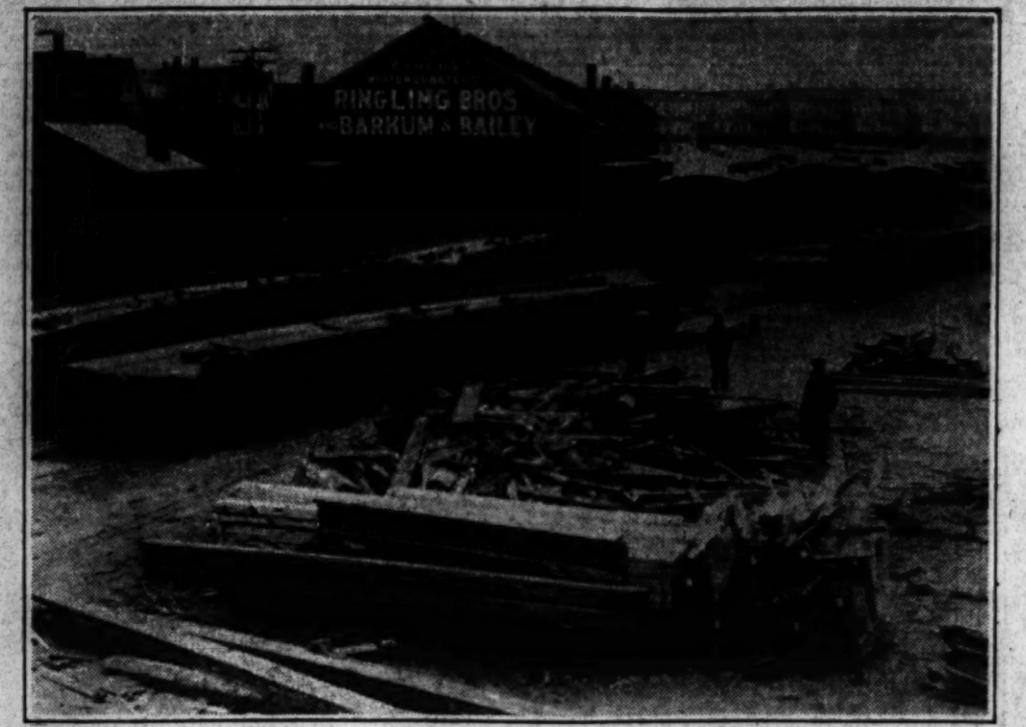
The bill authorizing the Governor to re-establish the Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce, signed by Governor Fuller Saturday, also the bill consolidating the division of highways and division of waterways and public lands in the Department of Public Works. The latter bill reduces the number of commissioners in the department from five to three.

The Governor, on Saturday, also signed the bill for the establishment of a State Prison Colony, a bill authorizing the city of Fall River to borrow \$1,000,000 for school purposes, a bill authorizing a representative form of town government for Swampscott and 18 other minor bills.

Greater Boston Boy Scouts to Be Trained in Preventing and Fighting Forest Fires

In order to interest Boy Scouts in the prevention of forest fires, the Massachusetts Forestry Association will start a contest among the Scout units of Metropolitan Boston this

Corner of Area Where the "Big Show" Had Its Winter Home



Bridgeport Yards of the Barnum & Bailey and Ringling Brothers Circus as Preparations Are Made for the Annual Spring Departure.

FIRE STREAM THROWN OVER CUSTOM HOUSE

Water Sent 520 Feet Up in Test by Department

The ability of Boston fire engines to throw water higher than the highest building in this city—the Custom House Tower—was proved yesterday when Engine 25 from Fort Hill Square, rated at only 750-gallon capacity, connected to a low-pressure hydrant and the newly installed stand pipe in the tower, pumped a stream of 520 feet or about 10 feet above the top of the tower. This measurement was reached by using dioxies and hose tested for distance.

This test was made by fire department officials to determine whether any building in Boston was above the capacity of the city's fire department.

Bridgeport regrets the passing of the circus, although it refuses to admit defeat just yet. Mayor Behrens is still making an effort, through offers of lower taxes, better railroad rates and other inducements, to keep the show's winter quarters in Connecticut, but thus far nothing tangible has been accomplished.

The engine, when pumping at capacity, produced a pressure of 300 pounds at the hydrant, with a 70-pound pressure to the square inch at the eighteenth floor and 20 pounds at the thirtieth. Engine 25, rated at 1000 gallons capacity, developed no noticeable difference when it was attached to hydrant and pipe. When both engines connected, the pressure was practically doubled. A side stream from the eighteenth floor shot out for more than 100 feet, and drenched the roofs of all near-by buildings. The high pressure service, when connected, showed a pressure of 102 pounds on the eighteenth floor.

When the last of the freshly painted yellow trains pulled out of Bridgeport the people of that city wondered whether they would ever see their return. The rumors from Florida that the winter quarters would be moved to Sarasota had become more than gossip. Circulated year after year, denied, sprung up again with a persistence that kept Bridgeport in alarm, the report at last seems authentic.

The Bridgeport grounds, once on which we gradually became surrounded with business and factory holdings until the show is actually in the center of the city, with tax valuations in proportion. Bridgeport's tax rate is 27.4 mills, higher than that of either New Haven or Hartford. The show has paid heavily to retain its Bridgeport property. It

if it remained it would pay even higher, it is said, despite the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce and the Mayor to keep the valuation down.

The division is well organized, Miss Sennett reported with council in 23 towns supervising the work of 133 troops in which there are 5176 scouts.

Mrs. Charles B. Moses of Needham was re-elected commissioner for the coming year, with Mrs. William Hunt and Mrs. Thomas L. Wiles, as deputy commissioners. Miss Frances Stebbins was named secretary, and Mrs. Francis Estey, treasurer. Members at large elected included, Mrs. Wheaton Byers, commissioner of the Boston Council; Mrs. Philip P. Chase, Miss Madeline Converse, Mrs. Richard B. Coolidge, and Mrs. Edwin Prude.

BERENGARIA TO CARRY BOSTON FOLK ABROAD

Talk by Mrs. Schenck and Program Arranged

Mrs. Janet D. Schenck, chairman of the music division, National Federation of Settlements, is to speak at the home of Mrs. Charles H. Bond, 125 Commonwealth Avenue, next Wednesday at 4 p. m. The meeting is sponsored by the music committee of the Boston Social Union. Mrs. Schenck is director of the Neighborhood Music School, New York City, and author of "Music, Youth and Opportunity."

"In practically every undertaking we find the lumber we secured from the forests. Transportation on land and sea and in the air calls for lumber. In our homes, offices and factories, lumber is used and is necessary in their construction. The daily papers we read and cast aside come from some monarch of the forest. In countless ways we are dependent upon the harvests of the forests for our daily comfort and convenience."

"In the interests of the conservation of our trees and forests and the protection of our song birds as attractive in their field, meadow, and woodland habitat, I hereby set apart Saturday, April 30, as Arbor and Bird Day, and the week beginning April 24 as American Forest Week."

"As in ancient days fire is still one of the greatest enemies of the forest, and I urge upon you in this Forest Week that special attention be given to instruction and warning concerning the careless use of fire. One of the most strenuous of the campaigns we must wage is that against the careless disposal of lighted cigarettes, matches, and matches."

"The forested areas of this State must also be kept intact, and all reasonable means used to increase it when possible. This may be done by use of careful silvicultural methods in lumbering or by judicious reforestation. We recommend this work to Boy and Girl Scouts, women's clubs, granges, farmers and landowners in general."

FIRE ARTS CLASSES CHANGE

The Boston School of Fine Arts and Crafts, whose quarters at 345 Newbury Street are damaged by fire, held classes in the Rogers Building in Boylston Street beginning today at the invitation of Prof. William Emerson of the department of architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The school will operate at the Rogers Building for the rest of the season.

Other Boston and vicinity passengers sailing on the Berengaria include: Francis L. Higgins of Lee, Higgins Company; W. H. Marden, attorney; George and Charles Bailey, buyers for John Marsh Co.; G. H. Young, of the Park Alpaca Co.; of Holyoke, and Charles J. Foley, manager for Geraldine Farrar, Melrose grand opera and concert star.

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RADIO

'B' ELIMINATOR DESIGN STOPS 'MOTORBOATING'**Resistance-Coupled Amplifiers Successfully Used With This Unit**

The unpleasant effect called "motorboating" has been the bane of many readers using resistance- and impedance-coupled amplifiers when a "B" eliminator was tried. Glenn H. Browning has worked out a supply device which seems to solve this problem, and tells about it in the following article.

"B" substitutes are fast taking the place of wet or dry "B" batteries wherever 110 volts, 60 cycle alternating current is available. This is due, in part, to their convenience, coupled with the fact that the semi-power tubes used in the last stage audio amplification draw so much plate current that "B" batteries are no longer an economical form of plate supply.

When "B" eliminators fail to give satisfaction, it is either because they will not supply enough current for the larger sets or because the internal coupling is so large as to give the effect commonly called "steamboating" or "motorboating." This latter effect is especially noticeable on audio amplifiers which give exceptionally good tone quality and those on which the phase of audio-frequency voltage cannot be readily changed in the amplifier.

Due to the above, resistance and impedance amplifiers seem to have, by far, the worst tendency toward "steamboating." The usual remedy for this is to put sufficient capacity across the output of the eliminator, so that the internal coupling, due to the eliminator, is not sufficient to cause self-oscillation in the audio amplifier.

The "B" eliminator described may be used almost universally, as it has sufficient current-carrying capacity for any set that the writer has ever tested and has enough capacity across the various output voltage taps to operate satisfactorily with a resistance-coupled amplifier.

There is nothing strikingly new and unique about this "B" supply, as the only changes that have been made in the fundamental filter circuit generally used are to put a 12-mf. condenser across the B+ amplifier and —B, and a 6. mf. condenser across the +B detector and the —B. Due to the increased size of these by-pass condensers, however, a much more satisfactory circuit results. In tests there was no hum and no tendency toward "steamboating" that the writer could determine.

If the constructor is using any type of a regenerative detector circuit, followed by either a resistance- or an impedance-coupled audio amplifier, the precaution of using an R. F. choke to keep radio-frequency current out of the audio amplifier should always be taken. This connection was shown in the wiring diagram of the Browning-Drake receiver recently described. If this R. F. choke is not used, the writer has seen a strong tendency of these sets to give the effect of "steamboating," even when operated on "B" batteries.

The necessary parts for building the eliminator are:

One CX513 tube.

One Benjamin socket.

Two 5000 ohm resistors and mountings for each.

One Clarostat variable resistor.

One National power transformer.

One National filter choke, type 80.

One National filter condenser block.

Two Tobe 400 volt 4-mfd. condensers.

One piece of Bakelite, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Four rubber feet for the baseboard.

Three Eby binding posts (—B, +B d.c., +B a.m.p.)

The Rectron 313 is used instead of the Raytheon, as its operation, as a whole, is more satisfactory and it does not require the two .1 mf. buffer condensers, necessary with the Raytheon to by-pass the high-frequency excitation set up inside of the tube itself.

Only two voltage taps are taken off, as in most receivers the R. F. amplifier and the detector may be operated from the same voltage. This is especially true when using the

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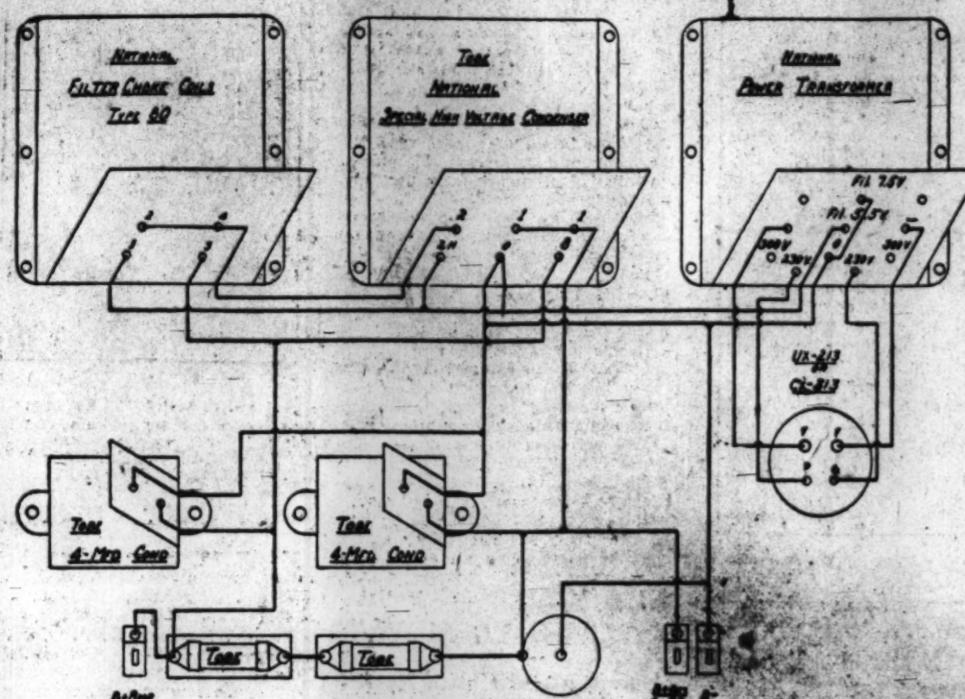
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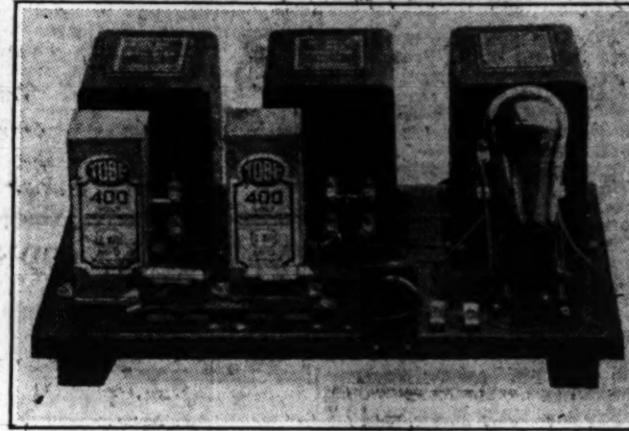
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This Rather Unusual Wiring Diagram, If Carefully Followed, Makes the Assembly of the Eliminator Described by Mr. Browning Much Easier Than Constructing a Small Receiver.

Completed Supply Device

CX300A detector, for it requires between 45 and 67½ volts.

The eliminator may be wired in the most convenient way, as it is not at all essential to have short leads. It is advisable to use flexible rubber-covered wire with quite heavy insulation, as power circuits might short out the power transformer. It will be noticed that the power transformer recommended has a tapped high voltage winding. The 230 volt leads should be used.

It is hoped that many of the readers, who have had trouble with "B" substitutes, will try the one described, for its operation has been extremely satisfactory.

Radio Program Notes

RADIOCASTING of the speech by President Calvin Coolidge to-night on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the United States Press Association should logically head the list of evening features. The important part that newspapers and their news gathering associations play in the public life of this country is probably realized by no one more than by the President.

Banquet speeches over the radio always seem to be more interesting

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Music Clubs Join Movement for Secretary of Education

Federation Re-Elects Mrs. Kelley Head and Mrs. Fisher Vice-President—Boston Seeks Next Convention—Changes Announced for Awarding Prizes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 25—Seeing in a Federal department of education the best means for obtaining Government recognition of music, a long sought goal, the National Federation of Music Clubs proposes to give up its project of a national conservatory and focus its efforts on helping education find a place in the President's Cabinet.

The new policy was outlined to the biennial convention of the Federation here by Mrs. Frances E. Clark, chairman of its department of legislation.

"I recommend," she said, "that the department of legislation be abolished and a strong chairman of reciprocity be appointed to continue friendly relations with many societies and individuals to further a truly national movement for Government recognition of music by a bureau of music in a department of education, which will undoubtedly be established."

Educational Campaign Urged

There is no question but that the Federation will act in accord with this recommendation, said Mrs. John F. Lyons, chairman of the resolutions committee and the last past president of the federation.

Miss Charli O. Williams, field representative of the National Education Association, urged members of music clubs to help in the campaign to educate laymen in regard to the need of an education department.

"You can do it," she told the delegates. "I never saw anything like your organization. You sing just as well at 12 o'clock midnight as at 12 o'clock noon. With your enthusiasm you could bring the bill out of committee whenever it is introduced."

Just twice as many awards are to be given at the biennial awards conference as at the next biennial convention, the prizes to be doubled to reach a total of \$5000, Mrs. William Arms Fisher announced. Mrs. Fisher is chairman of the past presidents' assembly of the federation and founder of the auxiliary, which pledges annually the greater proportion of the awards.

At the next biennial contests will

be increased from four to eight in number. The organ and the violoncello are added to those now open to voice, piano and violin. Instead of giving one prize to the best male and one to the best female voice, the divisions will be soprano, contralto, tenor and bass with regular prizes for each class.

The Past Presidents' Assembly has already raised enough money for its share of prizes for the next biennial, said its chairman, Mrs. Christine Miller Clemson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who has pledged a \$500 prize annually, the largest amount to be given in previous years.

Boston Asks Next Convention

With a bewildering list of invitations from persons and organizations of Boston, delegates from the New England states succeeded in sweeping the assembly in favor of the Hub city as the next convention center. The Mayor, the Governor's wife, five colleges and universities, representatives of the Federation of Churches, besides many musical groups, sent invitations which were written by Mrs. William Arms Fisher.

The Chamber of Commerce sent personal letters to members of the Federation.

Mrs. Edgar Stillman Kelly, dean of music at Western College, Oxford, O., was re-elected president.

"Good music in every school, in every church and in every industry" is the goal she set for the federation in her acceptance. "Within the next two years," she added, "I see for America, through the activities of our clubs, 1,000,000 members definitely committed to the advancement of the interests of good music."

Mrs. Fisher of Boston was re-elected vice-president, for her fourth term in this office. Mrs. E. J. Otto, wife of Fort Huron, Mich., was chosen third vice-president; Mrs. T. C. Donovan of Pittsburgh, recording secretary; Miss Margaret Haas of Jacksonville, Fla., corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Abbie Llewellyn Snoddy of Mexico, Mo., was re-elected treasurer.

(Continued from preceding page)

Radio Programs

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (444 Meters)

1:20 p. m.—"Missing Word Contest Quo-

tion."

7:30 Twilight Concert.

8:55 "Messenger."

9:30 "Empress Palace Theater."

8:30 "Constitution Ensemble."

9 "Dakithine."

9:30 "Orchestra."

11 "Nite."

WJAZ, Providence, R. I. (885 Meters)

8:30 a. m.—"Hotel Bond Trio, Emil Riemerberg, director.

7 "Auto Tire Conservation," Z. T. Shaw.

7:30 "Royer Eldred, soprano."

7:30 "Monday Merrimakers."

8 "William Clark, baritone; Charles L. Hart, violin."

8:30 "Thirty minutes at the State Thé-

ater."

9 "News and weather."

11:30 Organ recital: "Melodies for the folks at home," by Walter Dawley.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (885 Meters)

8:30 a. m.—"Orchestra, dance music."

8 "String Bands and ladies' ensem-

bles."

10 "Speed Boys."

11:30 "Niagara Falls studio Meter."

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (819 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"Cleveland Park Terrace Hour."

8:45 Talk presented by Radio Listener—League of W. N. Y., Inc.

8:30 "Monday Ensemble."

9 "Hawaiian Ensemble."

9:30 "Auto Tire Ginger Boys."

10 "Duff and Duff, pianist, and assisting artists."

10 "L. C. Hart and his orchestra of best Aurora, N. Y."

11 "Weather forecast."

Earl Carpenter and his orchestra.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (885 Meters)

8:30 "Futura—WEAF."

8 "Students' Night: Renascer Polytechnic Institute Glee Club."

9 "West Symphony Orchestra, A. Olin Niles, conductor."

11 "Campus Serenaders, students' dance orchestra."

WABC, New York City (885 Meters)

8:30 "LITTLE BOY SCOUTS' program."

8:30 "Knick-Knack."

8:45 "Memory Lane."

8:55 "Weather forecast."

10 "Time signals."

10 "The Brightest Hour."

12 "WABC 'Midnite Medley."

WMCA, New York City (841 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"Ernie Goldes and his Hotel McAlpin Orchestra."

8:45 "The Gipsy," talk.

8:55 "Golden Orchestra."

7:30 "Meister Gypsies."

8:15 "Jewish Hour of Music."

8:30 "KANSAS CITY."

8:30 "Kentucky Club Orchestra, Clayton Jackson Durants' Entertainers."

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DRY LAW VIEWED AS FULFILLING NATIONAL WILL

Only Ratified Moral Law Declares Mr. Wheeler in Darrow Debate

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 23—The value of prohibition as an active agency in advancing public welfare was defended vigorously by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, in a debate at Carnegie Hall, with Clarence Darrow, well-known Chicago lawyer, arguing in opposition that it is harmful to the welfare of the people.

The debate was conducted under the auspices of the American Forum, an organization formed recently of men of importance to whom the subject of prohibition is of interest.

Mr. Darrow's arguments that any form of regulation was an infringement of "personal liberty" while attempts to "dry down" Mr. Wheeler were made several times during his speech.

Speaking on the negative side of the subject, "Resolved: That prohibition is detrimental to public welfare," Mr. Wheeler declared that the Eighteenth Amendment was the outgrowth of efforts to stem the evils resulting from the liquor traffic, and that the prohibition law is a measure of "self protection against misery and crime."

He emphasized social and economic benefits that have followed prohibition "in spite of the organized resistance to its enforcement and assistance to the public welfare."

Mr. Wheeler asserted that prohibitionists believe in "an increasing army of paupers and dependents" in a country "surrounded by incomparable natural resources, with potential wealth unequalled by any other nation."

"Economic Law Outlawed It"

"Economic law outlawed it; social ostracized it; moral law excommunicated it," he continued.

"Statute law merely ratified what had already been written. National prohibition became imperative. The only alternative was slavery to the liquor traffic."

The upper story of the building was cut up into three and four room apartments. The lower floor was made into quarters for the post office and during the summertime into a tea-room that took up what was once the hotel office and dining room. The large livery barn was made into a garage. The office of the livery stable is now a shoe repairman's workshop.

A certain mellowness endures in the old building for the older residents despite its fresh coat of paint.

Mr. Darrow, in rebuttal, said that

Mr. Darrow made no attempt to show that prohibition was "detrimental to public welfare," but contented himself chiefly with general arguments against "interference" with "individual freedom and enjoyment" and ridiculed at great length other prohibitory laws, such as tax laws and those relating to Sunday observance. He did not reply to Mr. Wheeler's question, "If prohibition is detrimental to the public welfare, why do the courts unanimously sustain the prohibition law on the ground that it promotes the public welfare?"

The debate opened with an affirmative speech of 20 minutes by Mr. Darrow. Mr. Wheeler's 30-minute opening speech was read by P. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Darrow followed with a refutation speech of 25 minutes. After a 25-minute refutation speech by Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Darrow closed with a speech of 10 minutes.

In opening, Mr. Darrow assailed prohibition as the product of bigotry, intolerance and falsehood and declared that those who sponsored it were trespassers on the rights of others.

Mr. Darrow charged that prohibitionists "do not even believe in a rule by majority," but in his next sentence he declared that "there are some

kind-to-animal posters submitted by school children of the State in the contest conducted by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, are to remain on view at the Boston Public Library through this week.

ALL POSTERS AT LIBRARY

WILL ROGERS IN BENEFIT SHOW

Will Rogers, cowboy humorist, will appear at the Boston Opera House on the evening of May 12, in a benefit program for the Family Welfare Society of Boston. Thomas H. Gray Jr. is chairman of the general committee in charge.

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St. Louis	7	4	.607
New York	7	4	.638
Baltimore	8	2	.618
Philadelphia	4	5	.444
Chicago	4	5	.444
Cincinnati	2	8	.204
Brooklyn	2	9	.167

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 4, Brooklyn 2. New York 5, Philadelphia 1. Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 4. St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 1. GAMES MONDAY

Boston at Philadelphia.

Chicago at Cincinnati.

Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

Pitching is the reason why the Pittsburgh team stands at the top of the National League pennant race today with seven victories and three defeats. Pitching is also the reason why St. Louis is only half a game behind the leaders. As a matter of fact fine pitching has been the feature of the league season to date with practically every day producing its box game and some of them being two or even three games in advance. Young as the season is, four two-hit games have been recorded, three of them by St. Louis pitchers. Kremer and Meadows have accounted for three victories apiece for Pittsburgh, neither of them having suffered a defeat yet.

Pittsburgh found little difficulty defeating Cincinnati five out of six games to date. The St. Louis Cardinals won two out of three from the Reds, but have attention focused on the present series going on between Pittsburgh and St. Louis. For the first time this season fans can obtain a better comparative idea of the strength of the two clubs while playing against the Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Meadows for Pittsburgh, the Cardinals with Alexander, Rhen, Sherdal, Haines, Herman Bell, Ring and Reinhardt, undoubtedly have the edge on the leaders in pitching. Pittsburgh and St. Louis and St. Louis edged it out in 1926. Both have splendid infields, defensively and offensively. Both are fast on the bases and strong in hitting. The Cardinals got the jump, yesterday, by winning the opening game of the series 4 to 3.

Three-Games-Play-Lost

With Pittsburgh showing such marked aggressiveness and the New York Giants also sweeping on with a championship stride, followers are looking for one of the finest three-cornered races in the league's history. The Giants are still in the race, partly with the Cardinals and Pittsburgh. Some rate it as the best the Giants ever had although Manager J. J. McGraw when in Boston stated that it didn't rank as strong as some he had seen. The record is 10 to 7 when David J. Bancroft was playing shortstop; it would grow stronger as the seasons pass and may develop into the finest field the major leagues ever saw.

College Sports Results

COLLEGE SPORTS RESULTS

BASEBALL

Harvard 5, Columbia 2.

Yale 5, Brown 6.

Northwestern 10, Michigan 7.

Ohio State 7, Chicago 4.

Illinois 7, Cornell 6.

Princeton 3, William 7.

Syracuse 6, Hamilton 9.

Iowa 4, Wisconsin 2.

Minnesota 5, Illinois 4.

Western Normal 4, Albion 0.

Carleton 1, Gustavus Adolphus 0.

St. Louis University 5, St. Viator 7.

Notre Dame 3, Kentucky 2.

Michigan 9, Ogletree 4.

Connecticut 6, Cornell 5.

Fordham 6, Ann Arbor 1.

Amherst 1, Trinity 0.

Pennsylvania 6, West Point 1.

Haverford 4, Stevens 1.

Wesleyan 2, Cornell 2 (6 Innings).

Wesleyan 2, Lowell 1.

Rensselaer P. I. 8, Connecticut 2.

TRADE MEETS

R. I. State 65, Brown 65.

Harvard 5, Columbia 60.

Wesleyan 112, Massachusetts State 22.

West Point 22, Columbia 43.

Stanford 75, Southern California 56.

Colgate 66, New York 56.

GOLF

Princeton 8, Merion C. C. 7.

Pennsylvania 6, Swarthmore 0.

LEONIS

Mt. Washington 11, Harvard 6.

Yale 12, Dartmouth 8.

Brown 6, Cornell 6.

Syracuse 6, Cornell 6.

Johns Hopkins 8, West Point 4.

Rutgers 7, Union 5.

Swarthmore 5, Stevens 3.

LA-CROSSE

Mt. Washington 11, Harvard 6.

Pennsylvania 20, Brown 1.

Yale 12, Dartmouth 8.

Brown 6, Cornell 6.

Syracuse 6, Cornell 6.

Johns Hopkins 8, West Point 4.

Rutgers 7, Union 5.

Swarthmore 5, Stevens 3.

MANHATTAN STATE WINS ANOTHER

MANHATTAN, Kan., April 25 (Special)—The Kansas State Agricultural College team won its eighth straight victory in the baseball championship of 1926 to 1927, defeating the University of Oklahoma 10 to 1 yesterday. The Cardinals, who had won the first eight games, had only one hit in the ninth, and did not show any signs of weakening. R. L. Schroeder, 27, Iowa State pitcher, was unable to hit his ball, as will Capt. D. P. Swofford, 27, J. R. Miller, 27, and M. J. McGuire, 27, led the Cardinals to victory. The two teams played the same two games played here Friday, Missouri winning 8 to 1. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Kan. S. A. C. 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 6 1 15

Batteries: J. L. March '28 and M. B. Miller '27; J. E. Murphy '27 and J. W. Browning '29.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Won P.C.

Toronto 8, Buffalo 5.

Toronto 6, Syracuse 5.

Toronto 7, Newark 6.

Baltimore 12, Newark 8.

Baltimore 6, Toronto 4.

Baltimore 4, Reading 3.

GIRL BREAKS RECORD

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., April 25 (Special)—Miss Clara Styr, high school freshman, set a new national record for the standing broad jump held by Miss Camilla Sabio of the New Jersey Normal School, in an intercollegiate meet which prevents it from being officially recognized.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Missouri 4 1 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 4

Batteries: Feldcamp and Bridges.

Schroeder, Dale and Kruse. Umpire—C. A. Cingolani, Central College.

PITTSBURGH WINS IN OVERTIME

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 25 (Special)—The Pittsburgh team of the National Hockey League won the third annual Golden State Cup of the California Hockey League in an exhibition game here Saturday, 3 to 2. Scott of Winter Garden led the Pittsburghers to victory. The end of the regulation distance and Pittsburgh won after 13 minutes overtime.

KIDDER HOLDS IN-ONE

CONCORD, Mass., April 25 (Special)—Kidder of this town joined the "Hole-in-One" Club, which has a record of 100. A Concord student in competition at Arcadia yesterday, beat by 5/16 inches the world's record for the women's run-in, the record held by Miss Elizabeth Stinson of Paterson, N. J., was 11ft. 5in. Kidder drove from the tee. The day's event was a flag tournament.

NEW WOMAN'S JUMP RECORD

PINEHURST, N. C., April 25 (Special)—Miss Clara Styr, high school freshman, set a new national record for the standing broad jump held by Miss Camilla Sabio of the New Jersey Normal School, in an intercollegiate meet which prevents it from being officially recognized.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Missouri 4 1 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 4

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RESULTS SATURDAY

RESULTS SUNDAY

RESULTS MONDAY

RESULTS TUESDAY

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

RESULTS THURSDAY

RESULTS FRIDAY

RESULTS SATURDAY

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THE HOME FORUM

Interpreters of the Commonplace

SINCE I began to think about them, my occasional trips to Wichita have come to have in them a keen savor of delight. Time was when my cross-prairie rides thereto were merely a matter of necessity. It was so much ground to be covered that a duty might be fulfilled; not a trip to be particularly enjoyed. To me the prairie every way looked the same. Its other name was monotony. I see now that I was arriving at conclusions on the basis of pre-judgment rather than on the basis of perception. Without forethought I had become one of the large company whom one of our Kansas authors, Margaret Hill McCarter, has stiched so accurately in her book on "The Peace of the Solomon Valley." The boy from New York has gone visiting on the prairie. Writing back to his father he invites him to come out to see "this spread of land," on which "stretching away to the very bound of the world, fold upon fold, is a wavy richness of greens and browns and gold, with purple shadows into which it all melts at last. . . . It is worth a journey to see. You may not care for all this landscape. You would if you could see it as I do."

As I read those words one day, I knew that I had come upon one of those elucidating sentences which give perspective to the horizons of existence. It is so easy to pedestal ourselves on the hilltop of our prejudices and assign our tags of meaning with a fine gesture of this or that. The spaces between are for us as though they were not there. Then, maybe, we come upon our neighbor's point of view. Because his background is different his foreground is different also. And the words of Mrs. McCarter's boy are found to be rich in meaning: "You may not care for all this landscape. You would if you could see it as I do."

Even as I wrote these words I smiled to myself to think that fifteen years' residence on the far-flung prairie has not fully succeeded in bringing me to the full worth of these quoted words. I caught myself wishing that I had learned felicity of expression in the days of youth as I am trying to achieve it in these later days. Then would I have written concerning "My occasional trips to Windermere." Even as I wished

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1380 pages 6 cents 4 cents

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1428 pages 6 cents 4 cents

1440 pages 6 cents 4 cents

1452 pages 6 cents 4

Art News and Comment—Musical Events

The Royal Society of British Artists

By FRANK RUTTER

London, April 5
FOUNDED in 1823, the Royal Society of British Artists, in the course of its century and more of existence, has had its ups and downs like other art societies. It had its brightest moments, perhaps, when Whistler was its president; it enjoyed a few years of brilliant brilliancy during the too brief presidency of Frank Brangwyn, but of late years it had sunk to no level that was not only unable to produce a sufficient number, as far as of presentable oilists, it was reduced to filling the big room of its suite of galleries in Suffolk Street with water colors.

It is a great pleasure to be able to announce that its sixty-seventh exhibition, opened last Saturday, shows an immense general improvement on the immediately preceding exhibitions of the society, and a particular advance in the standard of oil paintings displayed. This is due partly to the admission of new blood, and partly to the prominence given to the work of some more progressive members whom the society has treated less well in the past.

Wind As a Personage

Now the great advantage possessed by the Royal Society of British Artists is the fact that it can—if it likes to do so—become a rallying point for a number of gifted independent artists who belong to no particular clique, group or school, and so at present are rather lonely figures in British art. Such a one is Capt. Claude Flight, R.A., a gallant amateur painter fascinated entirely by the endeavor to express movement pictorially, and directing all the resources of his well-stored intellect and all the zeal of his emotional temperament to the creation of designs which shall be full of dynamic energy. Some of these designs, based on nice mathematical calculations, are apt at first sight to prove a little difficult to follow, but in "A Windy Day," which is the conspicuous masterpiece of the present exhibition, Claude Flight has produced a notable painting which can be enjoyed by the plain man, though it will no doubt be still more appreciated by the expert who is cognizant of the real knowledge and deep feeling which have gone into its making.

For his subject Claude Flight has taken a very ordinary fragment of life, a housewife hanging up her washing on a line, but the most important "person" in the picture is the unseen wind, unseen though its action is seen in the clouds scudding across the sky, the strange shapes into which the washing is whirled, the puffing out of the woman's skirt, all these subtle suggestions of wind being woven by the artist into a design amazingly full of joyous energy and brilliantly yet never aggressively effective as a colorful decoration. Seen from the proper distance which its size requires, this is a picture which does good to all who look upon it, a song of praise and gratitude for an active life.

Dorothea Sharp

Given more members like Claude Flight, and more pictures like his "Windy Day," the society cannot fail speedily to assume an important place among English exhibiting bodies. Two other good-sized paintings which have a similar note of joyousness and breeziness, though less powerfully and originally expressed, are Dorothea Sharp's delightful compositions of children on the seashore. In "High Tide" and "The West Wind" the artist recaptures the ecstasy experienced by children on a seaside holiday, and she expresses this feeling of gladness in fresh harmonious color and decorative arrangement. Her pictures are just the things which wise parents should want to hang on the walls of a day nursery or playroom, for her work can be enjoyed alike by young and old.

A rather more advanced standard of taste is required to appreciate the work of Florence Asher. "The Yellow Awning," showing a young woman seated in the open air under a parasol in a garden chair, is far and away the most rousing portrait in the exhibition, and it commands respect because the artist has not been content merely to give a likeness of her sitter, but paid much attention to every accessory. In the background she does to the head and hands, and all these elements she weaves together into a design that is kept simple, powerfully expressive, and variously decorative.

How tired we have all grown of those innumerable portraits in which there is nothing behind the head of the sitter but a curtain or a wall or even still less intelligible flat planes of paint. Sometimes we hear people

ple defending these monotonous backgrounds by saying that they present nothing to distract the attention of the spectator from the person portrayed; but his is a weak defense which favors doing the easy thing and evades grappling with the real problem of portrait painting. The difficult thing to do is what Florence Asher has done, put all the interest you can into the background and accessories of a portrait, and yet keep all this wealth of interest simple and entirely subordinate to the personality of the sitter. Thus you get not only a portrait, but a decoration, a real picture.

Florence Asher

Miss Asher also shows a well-designed and exceptionally well-painted landscape, "St. Paul du Var," while Claude Flight also exhibits a man's portrait with a very interesting but properly subordinated sylvan background. These two artists indisputably carry off the chief honors of the exhibition, but there are a number of other very interesting pictures, some few progressive in style, others more conservative. Among the latter are P. H. Padwick's "Church on the Downs," much browned than any Richard Wilson but inspired by the same respect for classical design and showing great dignity in its restrained color and discreet arrangement, and M. L. Trench's "Behind the Pope's Palace, Avignon," still more beautiful in the enamel-like surface of its low-toned color and equally distinguished in its design.

A society that can find room alike for paintings in the style of Richard Wilson and Colman, or for pictures showing the influence of modern French and Italian theories about art, ought to have a future. Hitherto

the progress of the Society has been hampered by the legions whose work is neither finely traditional nor bravely and successfully "modern," but merely dull, academic and "photographic," lacking both in ideas and in genuinely accomplished execution. There are so many good painters of both the old and new traditions now plowing a lonely furrow because their independence will not allow them to carry favor with any clique that has caught the eye of fashion, that if only the Royal Society of British Artists can secure their support and treat them generously when the time comes to hang their work, then the next exhibition of the society should be even better and more stimulating than the one now current.

Visitors to London this summer will like to know that "The Three Maries at the Sepulchre," one of the rare few existing paintings by Hubert van Eyck and a center-of-attraction at the recent Flemish Exhibition at Burlington House, has been generously lent by its owner Sir Herbert Cook to the National Gallery. There it will be on view throughout the summer in Room 28, where the recently acquired "Trinity" by Titian and the Italian and Spanish Primitives given by Lord Rothermere are also brought together.

Another work by John Constable, "Branch Hill Pond, Hertfordshire," painted about 1822, has also recently been added to the National Gallery, as a bequest from Miss Susan Field. From the same testator comes a view of the Thames below Woolwich by James Holland, and both pictures are considered to be excellent examples of the work of the respective artists.

Maurice Sterne on Modern Art

MODERN artists are too cerebral," says Maurice Sterne. This pertinent comment comes from the artist himself. The implications are many, and unhappy. They strike at the subject centrally. They evince an atmosphere of test-tubes and blue prints. The studio becomes a laboratory, the artist turns to philosopher, replacing poetry with contemplation, feeling with thought, wonder with sophistication. He envelops himself with the mantle of verbiage and impresses the gullible with fine speeches. His is altogether a self-conscious performance, lacking in spontaneity. His is a surface performance, an intellectual patch-work. Contrary, indeed, to what seems the essential character of art.

"They play around the idea, externally, instead of drawing it from their innermost selves." Mr. Sterne has known many artists and has been a very active painter and sculptor himself, but he seems to have insight into the situation of which he himself is a part.

"What I lack is that relation between the master and the pupil, that uniting of artists to build up a school, so that one can benefit by the achievements of the other, so that the pupil can begin where the master left off."

Glance into the great works of the past, Verrocchio preparing the way for Leonardo; Perugino for Raphael. The ancient Greeks adhered to conventional types of representation for decades until the point of perfection was reached. For the modern artist, individual is a distinction. Novelty is sought to please jaded appetites. Extremes flare up within sight of each other, vividness and dramatic flatness and heightened perspectives, dream and reality, prettiness and ugliness, are a part.

Mr. Sterne lives remote from the "centers," from New York and Paris, something of a distance from the Italian capital, where he does most of his work. From the vigor and beauty of his output one would judge that his recommendations are worth heeding.

D. A.

Bloch's Piano Quintet; Again the Ninth Symphony

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4 (Special Correspondence) — The centenary performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony under the auspices of the city was the climax of the musical season here. Alfred Hertz conducted the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, the Municipal Chorus of 400 voices, and the four soloists in an admirable presentation of the masterpiece before 8,000 persons.

The chorus is trained by Dr. Hans Leschke. At each new appearance it shows progress beyond its past achievements. In the difficult passages of the Ninth Symphony it sang musically, powerfully, and with precision. The four soloists had, as might have been expected, too little

"There are two groups—the division can be seen in its most exaggerated form in Italy—that are slaves to tradition and paint precisely in the Mantegnaesque or Rembrandt manner, and then, the Futurists, in as she does to the head and hands, and all these elements she weaves together into a design that is kept simple, powerfully expressive, and variously decorative.

How tired we have all grown of those innumerable portraits in which there is nothing behind the head of the sitter but a curtain or a wall or even still less intelligible flat planes of paint. Sometimes we hear people

California Arts Convention

San Francisco, April 10
Special Correspondence

THE Third Annual Convention of the California Art Association on April 10, more than a conference of educators and teachers of art; it was a conference in which aesthetic problems of art and art appreciation were reduced to their basic analysis. In this way the paths of public school art programs became clearer of the debris of methods and discarded traditions.

As a member of the Federated Council on Art Education this convention in the California Palace of the Legion of Honor expressed new art ideals and practical ways of joining in the broad art objectives of the nation-wide Federated Council. Teachers of art and art experts from three states attended nine lectures a day to consider the possibilities of untrammelled art tutored.

The titles of some of the lectures will tell the story of the convention which crowded the Legion of Honor theater and seven galleries in the north wing. "Art Which Belongs to the Home," "Some Phases of Modern Art," "Introducing Parents to the Modern Art Curriculum," "In Quest of the Perfect Book," "The New Color Courage," "Attitudes in Art Education," etc.

The importance of early art training in the lower grades is obvious to these educators. Art appreciation classes commanded another angle of discussion, but the intensive idea of every speaker was the underlying need to "sell beauty" to both parents and children. The whole future aesthetic development of the race in peace, industry and the many arts is well placed in the hands of such pace-setters as the lecturers before the Pacific Arts Association.

From such conventions the art patron of tomorrow will be a broader person with greater respect for the past and present fine arts. While appreciation, skill and judgment will be based upon a great system of ethics whereby art is not a separate subject in the school courses, but is correlated to every other subject.

Miss Shirley M. Pobre of the Oakland Technical High School proposed original angles in art teaching. She says, "We must not mistake drawing for art. We must make art so vital a function in our lives that it is uncomfortable not to know about art. We must learn the three R's to use in the arts so that we can live for the arts. When the pupils think in terms of art, then the whole school course is unified. A whole new world is found in pattern, design and harmony."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENREN

LITTLE CAT lived in the house where the tall old clock struck twice, and in his basket behind the kitchen stove Little Cat sat up and listened.

"Two o'clock!" said Little Cat to himself. "How sound asleep I must have been not to hear that clock when it struck twice! But never mind. There's still plenty of time for a good walk after I've done my exercises."

So Little Cat jumped briskly out of his basket, stood on his hind legs, and took several long deep breaths. Then he lifted his front paws up and down over his head ten times. Then he bent over from the waist and touched the floor with his front paws ten times. Then he lay on his back and lifted his hind legs and touched the floor behind his head with his hind paws ten times. Then he stood on his head and waved his tail in a circle ten times. And then he stood on his hind legs and took several long deep breaths.

"There!" said Little Cat. "That's done. Oh, those people! Those people! They think I am asleep in my basket, and here I am, up and doing my exercises before I go out and take a walk and enjoy the beauties of nature!"

Little Cat fetched his cane, let him self out of the house, closing the door carefully behind him, and walked down the path to the gate on his hind legs with his cane under his arm. It was a beau-ti-ful night. The moon looked as round and white as the milk in Little Cat's saucer when he had breakfast, and anybody who had been up could have seen all the houses and trees and fences and everything, almost as plainly as in the daytime.

"What a night! What a night!" said Little Cat to himself. "I am provoked with me for having overslept. I could stamp my foot." And Little Cat stamped his foot hard on the sidewalk. "Now I feel better. I suppose Dog Wow has been out and had his walk, but perhaps I can get him to again."

The Tip of Wow's Nose

Little Cat stepped out at a lively pace, for he wanted to get to Dog Wow's house as soon as he could. And as Dog Wow lived in the back yard almost next door, he got there in almost no time at all. Dog Wow was asleep in his house, with just the tip of his nose sticking out through the front door.

Little Cat tickled the end of his friend's nose with the end of his cane.

"Gr-r-r-r," said Dog Wow.



Night

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"There's one," said Dog Wow. "It's what they call a sunflower, unless I'm mistaken."

"You are mistaken," said Little Cat. "That flower is what they call a yellow crocus."

"When the sun comes up it is yellow," said Dog Wow. "That's why I thought they called it a sunflower."

"I planted a garden," said Little Cat. "I'd have nothing in it but catnip."

"If I planted a garden," said Dog Wow, "I'd have nothing in it but dogwood."

"I think what has happened," said Dog Wow, "is that somebody who was going to post it has lost it out of his pocket. What a shame! What a shame to think that somebody has lost such a nice letter!"

"We must postage it ourselves. Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "There is a postage box just round the corner."

Dog Wow carried the letter in his mouth, and Little Cat led the way to a mail box just round the corner. It was fastened to a telephone pole, so Little Cat had to leave his cane on the sidewalk while he climbed the pole and looked at the mail box.

"It's got a door in it," said Little Cat. "I can't seem to get the door open."

"It's a place down town," said Dog Wow, "that they call the Postage Office. It's where the postage man comes from. We might take this letter down there and postage it under the door."

"Is it far?" asked Little Cat, climbing down the telephone pole. "I can't go very fast when I carry my cane."

"If we take some short cuts that I know," said Dog Wow, "we can get there and back, before sunrise. I can't go very fast either when I have on my hat."

"We'll leave my cane and your hat here by the postage box," said Little Cat. "We've just got to postage this letter."

Dog Wow took off his hat and put it beside the telephone post, and Little Cat put his cane beside Dog Wow's hat.

Dear Editor: I am nine years old now. Do you remember my little sister, and the poem I made up about her? Well, she is getting cuter every day.

I like the stories about "Jean's Music Lessons." I am taking lessons on the piano, now, and getting along fine. I like The Children's Page very much, and I can hardly wait until Saturday comes. I like the Sunset Stories, too.

Doris A. Dinuba, Calif.

Addelaine, Wash.

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Anne May K. Burnside, Kentucky

Dear Editor: We made Teeny Rabbit, and we are sending one to our baby cousin in Georgia. Some wrens and some robins build their nests near our house. We like to watch them build, and feed their baby birds.

I would like to correspond and exchange dolls with some girl across the water. Marylene S.

The editor would also like to thank Violet E. Mildred F. Adeline G. Catherine and Barbara E. for their letters.

The following would like to receive letters:

Ella E. (11) of Kingston, N. Y. Robert G. (8) of The Dalles, Ore.

Barbara A. of Pasadena, Calif.

(With names and addresses send in their addresses.)

Answers to letters in the Mail Bag will be forwarded if postage is inclosed.

Rosalind R.

Will you send in your full name and address, Rosalind? — Ed.

Derby Line, Vermont

I am nine years old, and in the fourth grade. I take Current Events from the Monitor to tell to the children of my class every Friday. I like the Current Events of the Monitor better than those of any other paper, and I wish to thank you very much for them.

Annie P.

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Editor: I read The Children's Page, and I like to read the stories told there in the Sunny Hours.

I am very much interested in stamps, and have a collection of about 2,800, all different. I would like very much to correspond with some boy in the British Isles, especially a boy in the British Isles. I am almost 12 years old.

My brother, Graeme, and I go to The Principia. I think it is a very nice school.

Forbes R.

Poland Mines, Penna.

Dear Editor: I am seven years old and in the third grade. I would like to correspond with some little boy over in Holland about my age.

I like to read The Children's Page and the Sunset Stories to my brother Billy. He is five years old.

Paul G.

Edmonds, Wash.

Dear Editor: My Daddy has given me permission to send our copies of the Monitor to some little girl or boy in a foreign country. I would like someone to send me their address.

I am six years old and in the first grade, and I love everybody.

Edith P.



Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I'd like to be a butterfly,
Upon a poplar tree,
With nothing but the dark blue sky
Wrapped round the moon and me.

How beautiful to be a star
When nature puts out the light,
To twinkle down on babies' beds
And wish them all good night!

E. Madge Carliss.

more marks on the outside, and put what they call a postage stamp on it, and that's what they call a letter."

"But it has to be put in a postage box," said Little Cat. "I've seen them doing it."

"I think what has happened," said Dog Wow, "is that somebody who was going to postage it has lost it out of his pocket. What a shame!"

"We must postage it ourselves. Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "There is a postage box just round the corner."

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Chivers' Olde English Marmalade

Prepared by a special process retaining the pleasantly bitter, refreshing properties of the Seville Orange. From Boston, U. S. A., a correspondent writes: "My friends all fall for your Olde English Marmalade." Says a Colonial: "With Chivers' Olde English Marmalade on the table an added interest is given to the breakfast." An English housewife sums up in the words: "At last I have found a perfect Marmalade."

Chivers & Sons, Ltd., The Orchard Factory, Histon, Cambridge, Eng.

This afternoon I was surprised to see Buzzz dart out from behind the bedroom door and come bounding toward me as though he wanted to have a scrap with some body.

But I soon found out that a frolic was what he was after and a moment later he was leading me a merry chase around the big chair.

Which he did—in fact he completely disappeared—I couldn't find him anywhere.

But he suddenly landed on top of me from some place and gave me the biggest surprise I have had in weeks!

Edith P.

Chivers' Olde English Marmalade

Chivers & Sons, Ltd., The Orchard Factory, Histon, Cambridge, Eng.

Jean's Music Lessons

Music That I Named Itself

By FANNIE R. BUCHANAN

Miss Carol looked around at the 20 smiling faces. "I don't see any umbrellas," she remarked.

"Nor any rubbers," Anne said.

"Oh, the music put Cinderella-slippers on all of us," Jean cried.

"Not on me. I was barefooted!" Shorty exclaimed.

"There were apple blossoms."

Mary Kelly broke in.

Miss Carol looked over to quiet Jean. "Jones, what did the music bring to you, Jimmy?" she asked.

"Bees," said Jimmy.

"Bees?" repeated Miss Carol.

Jimmy nodded. "Out at my uncle's, once, I laid in the grass under an apple tree and they hummed."

Miss Carol smiled. "I know just how that is," she said.

"Then how do we know it is about spring?" Shorty Smith asked.

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PEMBROKE HOUSE LAUNDRY Special attention given to laundry and rinses.		REGENT DRESS AGENCY		REGENT DRESS AGENCY		REGENT DRESS AGENCY		DRAPERS, MILLINERS AND BLOUSES		Phone Wimbledon 2523		COATS and GOWNS	
HELLER'S RESTAURANT Patissier & Confiseur		REGENT DRESS AGENCY		REGENT DRESS AGENCY		REGENT DRESS AGENCY		DRAPERS, MILLINERS AND BLOUSES		Phone Wimbledon 2523		COATS and GOWNS	
Luncheons : Teas : Suppers 11a Baywater Terrace, W. 2		REGENT DRESS AGENCY		REGENT DRESS AGENCY		REGENT DRESS AGENCY		DRAPERS, MILLINERS AND BLOUSES		Phone Wimbledon 2523		COATS and GOWNS	
A. TEAGUE		REGENT DRESS AGENCY		REGENT DRESS AGENCY		REGENT DRESS AGENCY		DRAPERS, MILLINERS AND BLOUSES		Phone Wimbledon 2523		COATS and GOWNS	
CECILE—MILLINERY		REGENT DRESS AGENCY		REGENT DRESS AGENCY		REGENT DRESS AGENCY		DRAPERS, MILLINERS AND BLOUSES					

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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EDITORIALS

American Interest in Foreign Affairs

IN HIS interesting and suggestive book, "How Europe Made Peace Without America," Frank H. Simonds makes the assertion that "the American people have dismissed the idea that there can be a new Europe." He adds: "Not only is there no American concern with what is happening beyond the Atlantic, but there is neither general interest nor considerable curiosity."

We wonder whether this estimate of the intellectual lethargy of the American people upon a subject of international importance is justified. To the superficial observer there are innumerable evidences of a very lively interest in Europe on the part of the American people. The enormous increase in the transatlantic passenger business, the swelling armies of every station in society flocking to Europe every summer is perhaps the least important of these phenomena. Yet it has its significance.

More convincing, however, is the rapid multiplication and wide distribution throughout the United States of organizations for the study and discussion of foreign affairs—mainly European topics. The annual Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., after five years of successful operation, has become a national institution. The Briarcliff Conference, under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment and the Academy of Political Science, a year or more ago talked mainly of European affairs and gathered one of the most representative bodies of intelligent Americans ever brought together. The Foreign Policy Association, discussing only foreign affairs, has spread from New York and Boston to Buffalo, Albany, Springfield, Hartford, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Providence, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Columbus, O., and the demand for new branches will not down.

In the editorial columns of the newspapers of the United States—and not only those along the Atlantic coast—European affairs hold prominent place. Lecture bureau managers, the men who conduct chautauquas, declare that capable lecturers on the state of Europe never lack for audiences, and indeed England pays tribute to America's intellectual avidity by sending an increasing army of lecturers to the United States every year. In 116 American colleges "International Relations Clubs" have been established under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation which provides them with a series of lectures, with a Fortnightly Summary of International Events and pamphlets dealing with international issues. From the presses of book publishers proceeds a steady stream of volumes dealing with international affairs, and on the editorial staffs of the newspapers of the country are a score of competent writers on such topics to each one that was writing ten years ago.

Columns could be filled with an exposition of the evidence of American interest in international, particularly European, affairs. We believe this interest to be largely intellectual, and in the main friendly. But if a purely material basis is to be sought for it such an explanation can readily be found in the financial and commercial relations existing between America and Europe. It would be merely ridiculous to question the interest of any people in a group of states to which they have lent more than \$11,000,000,000 and to the private industries of which they have advanced as much more.

Europe is paying the United States in round numbers \$1,000,000,000 a year in interest, most of which is necessarily reinvested in European securities. That fact alone makes sympathetic interest in the reconstruction of Europe and her material progress widespread among Americans. The continent which contains the fatherlands of millions of the people who now make up the American nation can never be regarded by them with indifference. The nations which are the most generous customers and the heaviest debtors to the United States can never be long out of American consciousness.

No organization is better equipped to judge of the progress of international interest in the United States than is the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace. In the current report of the division of intercourse and education the director, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, says:

There are not wanting signs that public opinion in the United States is rousing from the lethargy that has marked it since the war excitement died away, and is becoming more ready to support those policies of international co-operation, international association, and international peace which are in full accord both with American traditions and American ideals.

With this opinion The Christian Science Monitor is in hearty accord.

A Gentle Breeze and a Kite

WOULD not Richard Babley, or "Mr. Dick," as he was better known to David Copperfield, have gone into ecstasies over the recent kite-flying tournament in Rhode Island? It was not his privilege ever to see so great an assemblage of kites—they were of every conceivable shape and size, a tandem of four carrying a boy to a height of forty feet. Yet he was an ardent kite-flyer, dividing his interests between the outdoor sport and speculations upon King Charles' head.

In the days when the airship was a dream and the balloon a device of adventure, kite-flying was popular. A gentle breeze, warmed by the sun, would excite activity in the world of paste and paper, and scissors would trim the thin sheets to fit the strips of wood which made the frame. Then string in ample measure wound on a stick would complete the outfit necessary to make a day on the slope of a hill or in an open field a delightful excursion. How inspiring to watch the kite rise and fall on the wings of the wind! It seemed to lift the thoughts above the earth, and lend a new interest to the sky. It called for skill and patience and taught lessons in good judgment. What fun to send "messages" aloft, to feel the tug of the string on the hand, to learn the lesson when to yield and when to hold firm, when to pay out and when to take in—to add divots to the tail as a balancer.

Kite-flying meant much to Benjamin Franklin. It has been of inestimable service to the meteorologist. Before the short ladder came into

vogue it was an important item in the steeplejack's equipment. From a utilitarian standpoint the world remains its debtor. But to most people it will signify a pastime—a pastime that brought to the surface much that was ingenious and elevating. And if the Rhode Island contest does nothing else but revive interest in that pastime it will earn the plaudits of men who were boys a generation ago.

Miss Browne and Amateur Golf

NOT since it was called upon a number of years ago to define the amateur status of Francis D. Ouimet, United States open golf champion in 1913 and amateur champion in 1914, has the executive committee of the United States Golf Association been asked to decide such an important question as it decided recently when it declared that Miss Mary K. Browne, United States lawn tennis champion in 1912, 1913 and 1914 and runner-up to Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd in the women's golf championship tournament in 1924, was ineligible for tournaments held under its jurisdiction.

When Miss Browne voluntarily surrendered her amateur standing in lawn tennis by joining Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen of France, Vincent Richards of the United States, and several other tennis stars for the purpose of making a professional tour of the United States the question naturally arose as to what her standing would be in amateur golfing circles. Ardent amateurs took the stand that such a step in tennis should not make her a professional in other sporting activities; but the executive committee of the U. S. G. A. has decreed that when she became a professional tennis player, she "acted in a manner detrimental to the best interests and true spirit of the game of golf," and is, therefore, ineligible for the amateur golf championship tournaments held under its auspices.

The ruling of the executive committee does not appear to have decided Miss Browne's standing as an amateur or professional, but has simply declared that it does not believe that her entry should be accepted for a tournament under its auspices, which is the women's national championship. Should Miss Browne want to enter any other amateur tournament, the acceptance of her entry would apparently rest with the officials of the club whose tournament she desired to enter. As many of the clubs are either active or allied members of the U. S. G. A., they would have to decline her entry or maintain a different standard of eligibility.

It is interesting to note, in connection with this case, that the U. S. G. A. and the Western Golf Association again find themselves divided on the question of recognizing a golfer's amateur standing. It will be recalled that when the U. S. G. A. declared Ouimet ineligible, the western association continued to recognize him as an amateur. Reports from the West declare that both the Western Golf Association and the Women's Western Golf Association still consider Miss Browne eligible for any tournaments held under their jurisdiction. Whether their associations may take action against Miss Browne at some future date remains to be seen, but reports seem to indicate that there is little chance of their ever recognizing the stand taken by the U. S. G. A., or taking a similar stand themselves.

Progress in the Danube Valley

IT IS possible to apply the phrase, "for the first time," to four significant events which have been reported within one week recently in the countries of the upper Danube Valley. Their importance is incontestable.

The first is the opening of the Vienna-Prague-Berlin air line. Czechoslovakia and Germany were able to reach an agreement in a situation which has been waiting a satisfactory solution since the war, and now the former country becomes a valuable channel of communication between Germany and Austria. This air route cannot but be regarded as a means of strengthening the understanding and co-operation of these Slav and Teutonic races.

The second event is the announcement that the city of Vienna has consented to raise a foreign loan. For years it has been advised to do so, but for years it has refused ostensibly because its Socialist Administration was averse to becoming obligated to foreign capitalists.

At least such was the impression generally given. Vienna is a wealthy city, having secured many of its undertakings and land holdings at a time of depreciated currency, and having by its taxation amassed an annual budget surplus said to be in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000. It is now to accept a loan of \$30,000,000, to be marketed, it is understood, chiefly in New York. The money thus obtained will be used for productive investment purposes, such as the gas works, street car lines, and electrical undertakings of the capital.

This loan means that the Vienna Socialists have moved a step farther away from Communism and a pace nearer the stand taken by the more moderate leaders of the English Labor Party. Austria is on the eve of parliamentary elections, and this decision to take a loan may possibly have been influenced by the hope that this new policy would attract votes from other circles than that represented solely by the so-called industrial class of the population. Should the Socialists come through the elections into government power, then their decision on the question of a loan will take on a certain historical prominence.

We have, thirdly, the speech of Dr. Ludwig Walko, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Upper House, in which he suggested that an outcome of Count Stephen Bethlen's visit to Rome might be an Italo-Hungarian treaty of friendship and arbitration. This is the first intimation since 1918 that Hungary has so far recovered its prewar prestige as to be placed on such a footing of equality with a great power as would permit of a treaty of friendship. The withdrawal last year of a resident Commissioner-General of the League of Nations from Hungary gave the stamp of Europe's approval to the statement that the financial reconstruction of that country had been accomplished. In much the same way an Italo-Hungarian friendship pact would indicate that one at least of the

major European powers considers Hungary's political reconstruction to have been achieved.

Finally comes word of the concluding of a commercial treaty between Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Here is a treaty which should have been made many years ago and one for which discussions were begun in 1924. It is a sad reflection on the mental status in the Danube Valley, when one considers how much water has passed under the bridge before this treaty could be consummated. Nevertheless, it is done, and it is said that in both countries there is a feeling of relief, despite some criticism on both sides regarding the terms. This might have been expected, and it does not matter so much. The fact is that such a treaty has been made and that commercial relations between the two countries are now on a normal basis. This should not only augment, respectively, the trade of these states with one another, but should also pave the way for a better understanding between their nationals.

These four events or announcements coming so soon one after the other merited being recorded, and those persons who have most contributed to bring them about deserved to be congratulated.

Where Some "News" Comes From

NEW YORK'S new police commissioner, Joseph A. Warren, who took office a few days ago, has made two important announcements that contain much food for thought. One is that he will not have the usual twice-a-day conferences with newspaper representatives, and the other that he will not use the P. D. (police department) shield on his private automobile, which is tantamount to discouraging its use on the private automobiles of other and lesser police officials. Mr. Warren holds that the use of the shield should be confined to official and emergency purposes, and he can find no reason when using his private car, for emergency operating any more than any other citizen.

Regarding the twice-a-day conferences with newspaper men and women, Mr. Warren holds it is unnecessary and may have a tendency to add to the "making of news" when there is none. He states that he will be glad to see members of the press when there is need for it, but that the holding of morning and afternoon audiences, when there is nothing of especial importance, does not contribute to the welfare of either the public or the police department.

In this connection the story of a Baltimore newspaper man who was sent out to "get some kind of a story from the police board" is recalled. The reporter called on the secretary of the board and inquired if it was true that a big "shakeup" was impending in the department. The secretary, somewhat at a loss for an answer—for a change in the board's plans was not even a remote possibility—answered that there was no shakeup pending as far as he was informed.

The reporter sat down at the typewriting machine in one corner of the headquarters office where newspaper men wrote their "rush" stories and gazed for a long time at the ceiling. Then he began to write. For three-quarters of an hour he wrote, stopping occasionally to gaze at the ceiling and returning to his typewriter with renewed power and inspiration. That afternoon there appeared on the first page of his paper a two-column "story" concerning "possible" changes in the police department personnel. It was "possible," the story said, that Captain Brown would be changed from the Central to the Northern district; that Captain Jones would be transferred to the Central from the Western, and that Captain Smith—the names are used arbitrarily—would be changed to some other district. It was as complete, although as illogical, a reorganization of the department as could be desired, and at the end there was the statement that the secretary of the board was unable to confirm the reported changes.

The same evening the morning newspaper men crowded about the secretary and asked about the "shakeup." Who had given it out? What was there to it? Where did it come from? The secretary glanced at the ceiling for some seconds while the press men waited.

"Do you see that little hole up there where the steam pipe goes through the ceiling?" he asked. The newspaper men looked up. Sure enough, there was a little hole.

"That story," he said, "came out of that little hole."

Editorial Notes

What C. D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, said to the Thirty-sixth Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, the other day about the necessity for safeguarding the Constitution of the United States merited a larger audience than the one before which he spoke. At the same time his appreciation of the effort being put forward to fortify the loyalty to the Government of the United States and its institutions was heartening to a degree. It was inspiring, too, to hear of the sacrifices made "not only in its formation but in its maintenance, to the end that our people might be established in their faith in these institutions." Of course it was to be taken for granted that, as he put it, "the Daughters of the American Revolution have joined themselves together to add the weight of their influence toward these forces which tend to maintain, rather than to destroy, the work of our revolutionary forefathers." His advice, however, is such that all who have the best interest of America at heart could do well to heed.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

A Stroll Down the Nevsky

THERE is no street in Russia quite like Leningrad's Nevsky Prospect, or, as it is now called in honor of the date of the Bolshevik Revolution, the Prospect of the Twenty-fifth of October. Wide and spacious, lined with large stores, bookshops, banks and other public buildings, with the imposing structure of the Kazansky Cathedral, built in imitation of St. Peter's in Rome, rising on one side, the Nevsky is the central highway of the city's flowing populace.

It bears more resemblance to Unter den Linden or to some large European boulevard than to the narrow, winding streets of Moscow, and it emphasizes the fact that Leningrad is far and away the most European city in Russia.

The fact that Leningrad is no longer the capital of the Russian Tsars is forcibly impressed upon the traveler as soon as he emerges from the October (formerly the Nicholas) Station. The squat, clumsy equestrian statue of Tsar Alexander III still stands in the square outside the station. But on the statue is written a grim couplet by the popular revolutionary poet, Dymyan Byedny, to the effect that the statue was only spared as a scarecrow, a monument to the people's hatred of the Romanoff dynasty and all it stands for.

Strolling down the Nevsky (the old sign still remains on many street corners, with occasional confusing shifts to Twenty-fifth of October), one may be attracted by the vivid pictures on the outside to enter a motion picture theater where "The Wings of the Serf" is being given. This is a new Russian film, which almost vies with the "Potemkin" in its fascinating treatment of a Russian historical subject.

Before long the Prospect of the Twenty-fifth of October intersects the Street of the Third of July (named in honor of a revolutionary uprising on that date); and this recalls one of the best of the jokes which are now going the rounds in Leningrad. A peasant woman, so the story runs, asked directions as to how to reach a certain point in the city. "First you take a car on the Third of July, and then change to another car on the Twenty-fifth of October," was the reply. "Oh, if it takes so long, I'll walk," was the woman's embarrassed answer.

The large Hotel Europe, now less frequented than it was in the days when the city was the capital of Russia, offers the traveler perhaps the most sumptuous accommodation available in the Soviet Union. There is music with dancing several evenings a week (public dancing is generally frowned on in the Soviet Union); and it is said that some persons from Moscow occasionally come up for a week-end in Leningrad merely to enjoy the gayeties of the Hotel Europe. A little farther up the Nevsky a little store called "De Gourmet" offers chocolate with whipped cream of extremely delicate flavor.

The crowning glory of the Nevsky are reached as one approaches the River Neva, which gave the street its original name. Branching off to the right a few steps bring one to the large open square before the Winter Palace, where the reviews and parades of the Tsar's crack regiments formerly took place.

The Winter Palace seems destined to follow in the footsteps of the Paris Louvre; part of it has already been taken over as a supplement to the Hermitage, the famous art gallery of Leningrad which adjoins the Palace. Another part has been turned into a Museum of the Revolution.

One could spend days, almost weeks, in the Hermitage, with its rich treasures of painting and sculpture (the art gallery is especially rich in the works of Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyke and other Flemish masters); its valuable

able and interesting collections of early Etruscan pottery and Scythian archaeological finds, dug up in the Black Sea provinces of Russia; its glittering room, filled with the priceless baubles and trinkets of Tsars and Tsarinas; jeweled swords and sabers, toilet services in solid gold, richly ornamented snuff boxes and watches, the work of French and Italian and German goldsmiths of the sixteenth century.

All these valuable collections are preserved in excellent order; and the Soviet educational authorities, by organizing excursions of workers and soldiers and students and other groups, are making a consistent and genuine effort to introduce the masses to their national inheritance of artistic treasures.

If one turns to the left off the Nevsky, it is not far to the massive pile of St. Isaac's Cathedral, with its extraordinary mosaic pictures of the saints. Nearer the Neva, the slender golden spire of the Admiralty Building pierces the sky; the size of the Admiralty is a testimonial to the vaulting ambition of Peter the Great to make out of Russia a sea power.

The bridge over the Neva commands a striking panorama. People cross the solidly frozen river on the ice. On the side opposite the Admiralty rise the towering bastions of the Petrovavlovsk Fortress, where the chief political offenders against the power of the Tsars were confined in solitary dungeons, with the most elaborate precautions against any attempts to escape.

This fortress, after temporarily housing the ministers of the fallen autocracy and of the short-lived Provisional Government which succeeded it, finally lost its original character as a prison, and the dungeons are now preserved only as historical relics. The mint which coins Russia's new copper money is located within the confines of the fortress.

A building of more pleasant and inspiring associations, visible from the bridge, is the Leningrad Academy of Sciences, which celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of its establishment in the fall of 1925. Many notable discoveries are associated with this great cultural center of Russian activity; and today the solitary inventor and the returned exploring party hasten to report the results of their researches before the Academy.

The grimy factories which send out their smoke from the Viborg region, on the other side of the river, have their romance, too; it was from these factories that thousands of the Red Guards rushed out to administer the last blow to the tottering Government of Kerensky in the fall of 1917. It is a good sign that these factories are now smoking at full blast; two or three years ago many of them were standing idle or working at greatly slackened tempo.

These smoking factories are a symbol for the general activity of the city. Leningrad has its problems and difficulties; its figure of 170,000 unemployed and its introduction of the space rationing which had hitherto been especially characteristic of Moscow are signs that it has not escaped the general evils of unemployment and inadequate housing.

In spite of the transfer of the capital to Moscow, however, which has brought with it a reduction of approximately 30 per cent in the numbers of the population, the city has very decidedly "come back" in comparison with the cold and hungry years of the revolution and the first period of reconstruction.

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W. H. C.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

THIS statue of Frenchwomen who marry foreigners is clearly defined by a bill which is before Parliament. It provides for naturalization, and it is estimated that it will give opportunities to 100,000 persons a year to acquire French nationality. But among the clauses is one which ordains that Frenchwomen who marry foreigners settled in France will preserve their own nationality, and their children will be French without having the privilege of being able to opt. The right to opt, however, will be maintained in the case of children born in France both of whose parents are foreigners. If a Frenchwoman has married a foreigner before this new law comes into effect, she may, if she chooses, with the permission of her husband